

Appendix

The Belgrade Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD two interesting articles from the September 9 edition of the Louisville Courier-Journal regarding the Belgrade Conference.

The first is an article by Mr. Edwin Roth, Courier-Journal special writer, and the second is by Mr. M. S. Handler, of the New York Times News Service.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BELGRADE.—When India's Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, by far the most important participant of the Belgrade Conference of nonaligned states, walked down the steps from his aircraft at Belgrade Airport, he stumbled and slipped. For a moment it seemed he would fall all the way down the steps and hit Yugoslav soil head first—but he managed to grasp the banister rail. Steadying himself, he walked into the wide open arms of Tito, who embraced and kissed him.

Nehru's slip on the plane steps as he arrived for the Belgrade Conference was what psychologists call a Freudian slip. He was most unenthusiastic about this conference, and accepted the invitation from its organizers, Tito and Nasser, only because to refuse it would have caused offense. But he made clear that he would do everything to prevent the formation of a third power bloc.

As the conference got under way, Nehru—though not surprised—became increasingly impatient as he watched it develop into an orgy of personal and national vanities, frustrations, inferiority complexes, and resentments. There were all the burning, bitter resentments of poor barefooted people against those people who not only have shoes, but even motor cars.

Much of the time, the conference saw displays of incredible megalomania.

Speaker after speaker set down the precise conditions under which his country would be willing to accept financial or economic aid—and gave his views of what this conference should tell John F. Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev to do.

Gamal Abdel Nasser, dictator President of the United Arab Republic, claimed that the nonaligned countries (and, by implication, Nasser personally) had caused Kennedy and Khrushchev to meet in Vienna.

But even that was surpassed by Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah. With perspiration glistening on his black face, he cried passionately.

"Imagine half a dozen hydrogen bombs, each one the equivalent of 100,000 tons of TNT, dropped on Accra, New Delhi, Cairo, London, New York, and Moscow."

It did not seem to occur to Nkrumah that even if nuclear war broke out, the first

hydrogen bomb would not be dropped on the Ghanaian capital Accra—and that perhaps neither Eastern nor Western military planners consider Accra worth a hydrogen bomb in any circumstances whatever.

NO CONDEMNATION

Although this conference met under the shadow of the mushroom cloud and under the fallout of Russia's new nuclear explosion, the delegates here hesitated to condemn it.

Some delegates, notably Nehru, have said how shocked they are that Russia ended the suspension of nuclear tests and exploded another H-bomb. But these polite expressions of incredulous shock are very different from the howls of rage and abuse let loose by the very same men against the French explosion of a much smaller atom bomb.

In his ranting, rambling cliché-riddled hour-long speech Nkrumah demanded the formation of a power bloc of nonaligned states at the United Nations which, he said, should be reorganized according to the so-called "troika system"—with Assistant Secretaries General from the East bloc, the West bloc, and the nonaligned bloc.

He read out the immense figures which the United States, Russia, and Britain spend on armaments, and suggested that they should instead give this money to the nonaligned underdeveloped countries.

Like many others at this conference, and in stronger words than most, Nkrumah demanded the full acceptance and recognition of the East German Communist State. But in the very same breath (he was summing up his demands), he also demanded the end of all colonialism.

Curiously, Nkrumah does not consider East Germany to be a colony, any more than he would look upon Hungary or Czechoslovakia as colonies. At this conference, colonialism and imperialism (two words used countless times in every session) mean only the domination of colored people by white people, and not the domination of white people by more powerful white people.

FACT OF LIFE

Nehru, too, suggested the recognition of East Germany, though he made it clear that he did so only because he considered the East German Government to be one of the facts of life.

This caused some West German observers to remark with cynical bitterness that West Germany got very little in return for the millions of hard West German marks spent in aid to underdeveloped countries.

Nehru's big speech brought the first refreshing note of cold realism into a conference which until then had seemed to take place in Alice's lunatic wonderland behind the looking glass. As Nehru is the democratically elected leader of some 450 million people and represents more than half the total number of people which this conference claims to represent, he has no need to overcompensate any inferiority complex. Speaking immediately after Nkrumah, he tore Nkrumah's speech to shreds.

Tito, Nasser, and Nkrumah are trying hard to create a power bloc of nonaligned states. But no common denominator can be found between men who hate each other as much as Nasser and Bourguiba, Nasser, and Kassem, or Nkrumah and some of the other African leaders.

How Did We Get This Way?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. IVOR D. FENTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Speaker, an editorial in the Sunbury Daily Item, Sunbury, Pa., on Saturday, September 16, which I would urge every Member of the Congress to read as well as the officials of the United States of America who will represent our country at the opening the United Nations General Assembly in New York tomorrow,

This frank and intelligent editorial is captioned "How Did We Get This Way?" Each and every one of us should ponder well the soul-searching words of this fine and factual editorial:

How Did We Get This Way?

How did we get this way—hanging on the words of a ruthless, bloody-handed dictator and living in hopes of cajoling him into smiles rather than tantrums in a summit conference? A look at the record may help answer the question as the moment of truth approaches in the world struggle for freedom.

The cumulative effect of all the mental stress and strain to which the American people have been subjected since the launching of the first sputnik is a major factor in what Robert Kazmayer, world traveler and lecturer who has appeared many times on rostrums in the Sunbury area calls an excellent brainwashing job that we have been doing on ourselves. We have conjured up a myth of Russian superiority, beginning with a clamor against our educational system and demands for a multibillion dollar program to produce scientists in a hurry—for no better reason than that Soviet scientific resources were concentrated on a limited number of spectacular accomplishments for obvious terroristic propaganda purposes. The various branches of the U.S. armed services, following their usual line, have stressed supposed Russian strength while downgrading our own power.

Politicians advocating the welfare state for America have come up with an imposing list of our shortcomings creating the unmistakable impression—even among ourselves—that without Government prodding we are too flabby to educate our children, build proper houses, clean up our cities, care for our older citizens or show compassion for the unfortunate. And as a result, having come to doubt our own capacities, it is small wonder that "neutralist" nations look at us askance or that the unholy Kremlin crowd underestimates our will to resist threats and even outright trampling upon our rights.

How far downgrade we have traveled is indicated in many ways. We have been instructed from abroad how to allocate the foreign aid moneys on which a number of dependent nations increasingly lean. We have had to soft-pedal Cuba. We have had to abandon expensive airbases in France to pacify a questionable ally. We have been

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pressured not to resume nuclear testing and have been maligned by British pacifists for creating with our tax money the instruments for protecting them, along with the remainder of the free world. We have been told by beneficiary nations not to ship our goods to areas in which they wish to cultivate trade and at the same time to import unlimited quantities of these same nations' products at the expense of American jobs.

And we are asked in a news release this week from the Canadian consulate general in New York City "whether the Western nations should risk war over West Berlin." This line of appeasement from our nearest neighbor, major supplier of Red China and Communist Cuba, reasons thus: "The question is asked as to whether the Western nations are courting war over a rubberstamp by their refusal to accept at checkpoints en-route to Berlin passes signed by East Germans instead of by Russians." So reasoned British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain at Munich in 1938 and Adolf Hitler was given the nod for conquest of Europe and World War II.

Fuzzy thinking, wavering leadership and an inclination to sell America short on all counts has taken us a long way down the road to confusion bordering on hysteria.

**Dedicatory Address by Representative
Hemphill, of South Carolina, at Na-
tional Guard Armory, Clover, S.C.**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an address entitled "Citizen-Soldier: Backbone of the Nation's Strength" delivered by Congressman ROBERT W. HEMPHILL of the Fifth South Carolina Congressional District at the dedication of the National Guard Armory at Clover, S.C., September 10, 1961, 3 p.m.

Congressman HEMPHILL in this address has given relevant and informative information concerning the role of the citizen soldier in the defense of this country through the history of this Nation. He portrayed the important part the members of the militia, the National Guard and the Reserve have played in the defense of our Nation. The distinguished Congressman from the Fifth District is to be commended for this splendid address, and I hope as many people as possible will take occasion to read it.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**CITIZEN-SOLDIER: BACKBONE OF THE NATION'S
STRENGTH**

Maj. Gen. Pinckney, Maj. Gen. Godfrey Colonel Harvey, Captain Murphy, distinguished platform guests, members of the Clover, S.C., National Guard unit, ladies and gentlemen, here today, in the shadow of Kings Mountain, we cannot but feel excitement and pride that our heritage is so great, our obligation to the citizen soldiers of the Revolution so strong, and our purpose so patriotic that we meet here today to carry on

for those who died on yonder hills that we might be free. Gathered among us, I am sure, are the spirits of those brave men of another day, and if we were not true to those of our heritage, how fruitless would be our efforts, how empty our ceremony, and how disgustingly shallow our accomplishments: We, too, should use the gifts we have been given for the preservation of freedom.

And now let us turn to the business of the day.

This armory is more than a building of cold, hard stone. It is a living thing. It symbolizes the determination of all of you here as well as the determination of the American people, to sacrifice their time, their fortunes, and even their lives in the struggle for freedom. We arm for liberty, not tyranny. That we have always built our forces on the citizen-soldier stands as testimony of our deep and profound love for peace, order, and freedom. The National Guard is the instrument of the citizen-soldier—and a mighty weapon it has been in our Nation's history.

You will remember that the fight for independence against British colonial domination was carried forward by the militiamen of the 13 colonies. These were the now famous Minutemen who have been justly heralded in every American history book. They fought bravely and honorably for American independence. Without their efforts, we still might be under the power of foreign influences. They shed their blood at Saratoga, at Concord, and at Lexington. They also fought and died in the swamps of Georgia and the woods of the Carolinas. They were hardy men, providing us with an example which we can well follow. This armory is built and is dedicated in the spirit of these militiamen—the forerunners of the National Guard.

No less a person than Gen. George Washington, the father of our country, paid tribute to the indispensable role which the militia played in the Revolutionary War. It was largely through his untiring work that a well-regulated militia was made the basis for the Nation's national defense. In his "Sentiments on a Peace Establishment," Washington wrote: "It may be laid down as a primary position, and the basis of our system that every citizen who enjoys the protection of a free government, owed not only a proportion of his property, but even of his personal services to the defense of it, and consequently the citizens of America, from 18 to 50 years of age, should be borne on the militia rolls, provided with uniform arms, and so far accustomed to the use of them, that the total strength of the country might be called forth at short notice.

Following Washington's suggestion, Congress passed the Militia Act of 1792. It laid the basis for a truly national militia system that was to endure for over a hundred years until the passage of the Dick Act of 1903. Each State was empowered to enroll every free, able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 years into a State militia which was to be ready to serve in times of State or national emergency.

This was wise legislation. It provided the framework through which the States and the Nation could muster sufficient military manpower to cope with foreign and domestic adversaries. When the War of 1812 began, Army strength stood at about one-fifth of its authorized level of 35,603. The State militias were asked to make up the difference and to expand the Military Establishment in the war against England. The Congress requested 30,000 volunteers and 80,000 men from existing militia units to carry the war to the enemy. With characteristic vigor, thousands of militia men—our first reservists—responded to the colors. They fought gallantly until the invader was driven from our shores. Who can forget the impressive victory which Jackson won at New Orleans?

Many of the troops which battled behind the cotton bales he stacked across the port area of New Orleans were militia soldiers from a cross section of the States of the Union.

The next challenge to American security and independence occurred in 1846. On May 11, 1846, President James Polk sent a message to Congress which stated that "After reiterated menaces, Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory, and shed American blood upon the American soil." Congress quickly responded to the President's recommendation to declare war on the Mexican Government because it knew where it could secure the men and military tools to force the aggressors from American territory. It was certain that the State military units would be ready and willing to fight for the honor of the Nation. When General Winfield Scott marched triumphantly into Mexico City, there were hundreds of militia men among his conquering troops. The citizen-soldier had again displayed the courage and fortitude that had marked his service during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

Again in 1860 the State militia made ready for battle. Now, however, State was divided against State; brother against brother. Instead of joining their strength into an unbeatable combination, Confederate gray opposed Federal Union blue. Both President Abraham Lincoln in the North and President Jefferson Davis in the South appealed to the States under their command for troops to fight for their respective causes. The great Civil War which we commemorate this year was fought in great part by militia men brought into the service of Confederate and Union Armies. As before, these men on both sides of the fighting lines demonstrated that rare quality of courage and devotion to duty which is the distinguishing characteristic of the citizen-soldier. For 4 painful years, the strength of the Nation was sapped in a bloody contest for noble political objectives. Although the South laid down its arms at Appomattox, it could still honor its honor high. Its brave soldiers had performed well in the cause of the South—no less than the courageous men of blue in the North.

For almost 40 years the Nation tended its wounds suffered in the great battles of the Civil War—at Gettysburg, at Bull Run, and at Antietam. Those wounds healed slowly, but they healed firmly. When the Nation went to war against Spain in 1898, a united Nation joined against the common foe. Yankee and southerner stood shoulder to shoulder against the Spanish Army. Every State of the Union contributed troops. In a very few months, the war was over. The militia system had proven adequate to the task of war.

With the advent of the 20th century, many military officials saw the need for more, not less, reliance on the militia during times of national crisis. To achieve an efficient peacetime establishment, Congress passed the Dick Act in 1903. It was designed "to promote the efficiency of the militia." This act marked a milestone in the development of the militia. The Militia Act of 1792 was now left behind, and the Nation entered the modern era with the development of the National Guard.

The Dick Act provided that the militia was to consist of every male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45, and that they were to be divided into two classes: the Organized Militia to be known as the National Guard of each State or territory, and the Reserve militia which was to be the remainder of the manpower pool of the age group. Annual drill, instruction, and target practice were required. The Secretary of War was authorized to issue arms and equipment for the State National Guard units within his charge and to provide facilities for encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction. Inspec-

tion of National Guard units was also prescribed and the Secretary of War could detail Regular Army officers for duty with the Organized Militia, subject to revocation by the State Governors. The Dick Act was further strengthened by the National Defense Act of 1916 which provided for Reserve officers and offered more assistance to the States to develop effective guard units. These laws made the National Guard the first line of the Nation's defense. Washington's dream of a well-organized and efficiently administered national militia force had become a reality. In the words of President Woodrow Wilson: "We must depend in every time of national peril, not upon a standing army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms."

These words were prophetic. The National Guard now fully supported by the Federal Government, again was equal to the challenge during World War I. Thousands of National Guard men from every corner of America entered their country's service to fight the hated central powers. They distinguished themselves at Chateau Thierry, at St. Mihiel, and at Meuse-Argonne. When the Armistice was declared on November 11, the Nation briefly understood the value of the National Guard once more.

Unfortunately, between 1920 and 1940, the Nation quickly forgot its debt to the National Guard. Public opinion poorly supported the efforts of fighting men in every State of the Union to keep the military strength of the Nation at peak levels through the maintenance of a strong National Guard. Despite years of budgetary famine, many farsighted men gave their energies to the preservation of the guard. The Nation was grateful for their unselfish work in behalf of the guard. National Guard units were the first to fight against the Fascist powers in World War II. Even before America's entry into the war, National Guard men had been activated and deployed in foreign bases throughout the world. They were ready for the Japanese when they landed in the Philippines; they were prepared for the massive Japanese assault against Corregidor. Men like Roger Young of the Ohio National Guard gave their lives so that America could live. Such modern minutemen gave the Nation the time it needed to organize its human and material resources in the crusade for freedom.

Sadly history repeated itself after the Second World War. The Nation quickly demobilized its great military machine composed of over 12 million men and women. Again, farsighted men who saw the necessity for a trained and ready guard were ignored. The postwar era were lean years for the National Guard. Without financial aid or moral comfort, guardsmen continued to train and make themselves ready to defend their Nation in any future conflict. Thank Heavens they were not submerged by a complacent public opinion. During the Korean war, the National Guard and Reserve forces formed the basis for a swift remobilization of our Military Establishment.

The American people finally learned their lesson. Today the guard is the most efficient reserve organization in the Nation's history. Note that President Kennedy turned to the guard for help to meet the Berlin crisis as well as the other Communist military threats to the free world's security. Over 75,000 reservists—men who in many instances have already served their country in two wars—have responded with characteristic enthusiasm to the President's plea for aid. These men do not like war, nor do they honor the killing and wounding of other men. They want peace and justice, and are ready to fight for these goals when the Nation calls upon them.

This armory which we dedicate today is a tribute to the millions of guardsmen who have fought to preserve the freedom and

independence of the Nation in every war in which the Nation was involved. It is an indication of our firm purpose to stand against the new tyranny which has arisen in Europe and which extends its blood-stained hands across the globe. This armory is our answer to the Communist challenge. When freemen combine against tyranny it cannot prevail. The armory will prepare men for the fight. It will give them the tools they will need to win the struggle. Let there be no doubt of the outcome. The citizen-soldier will prevail.

Farm Quarterly Editor Discusses Food for Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the productivity of America's farmers is the greatest stabilizing force in the economy of the free world. Our farmers provided the arsenals of food in World War II. They produced the food that forestalled starvation in the battle-torn world in the postwar era. I believe that America's farms saved Europe from communism. I believe that the abundance of food and fiber from these broad lands of ours should be used in the cause of freedom, in the crucial struggle for world peace.

America has made food for peace a reality around the world. This is a great humanitarian program. It is a symbol of the spirit of brotherhood in the free world. This program is ably directed by our former colleague in the House, Hon. George McGovern.

Mr. McGovern recently called my attention to a penetrating and forceful article on the place of food in the struggle for peace, written by Mr. Grant Cannon, editor of the Farm Quarterly, and appearing in the fall 1961 issue of that publication. It occurs to me that what Mr. Cannon has to say deserves broad attention. Therefore, with the permission of the House, I am inserting the article in the Appendix of the Record.

The article follows:

FOOD FOR PEACE

(By Grant Cannon)

In the Congo, where the balance between democracy, communism, and utter chaos is most precarious, 300,000 Baluba tribesmen were driven from their homes and into south Kasai, whose normal population is a million. The bloodshed and turmoil this great mass of starving humanity could have caused was all too apparent. The Communists would have asked for nothing better. President Kennedy ordered food shipped. Within 2 weeks, stores of dried milk from California, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; wheat from Kansas and Oklahoma; corn and beans from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana had been assembled, shipped and were being fed to the people. During the next few years we will continue to send our surplus food and fiber to the Congo and to over 90 other nations, to feed hungry people and to support the growth of freedom. So important is this program in the

minds of its administrators, they say if we did not have a surplus we should grow one for this purpose.

One of President Kennedy's first appointments—even before he selected his Secretary of Agriculture—was that of George McGovern to direct his newly created Food for Peace Agency.

"As long as there is acute hunger in the world, and as long as we have the capacity to make a contribution in reducing human hunger, we ought to meet that opportunity and responsibility," McGovern said recently. "I think food too important a resource from the point of view of our foreign policy objectives and our moral responsibilities, for us to restrict production to the point where we are incapable of providing some food assistance abroad."

There seems little likelihood that McGovern will be called upon to defend his position, since surpluses will be with us for many years, but his statements do show his attitude toward the program. Emphasis, he feels, should be on the constructive use of our food abundance, rather than upon surplus disposal. It is his plan to push vigorously the use of our agricultural wealth to strengthen the free nations of the world. As he said, "I am convinced that if Khrushchev had our agricultural abundance, he would be using it with great vigor and imagination to try to promote his cause in those nations which are struggling for greater economic development. We have the food and we should use it."

When he makes this statement, this quiet, thoughtful, rather handsome man, who was formerly a professor of American history and political science, and also a Member of the House of Representatives Agricultural Committee from South Dakota, is speaking for the President. He also, curiously enough, is voicing the sentiments of most members of both political parties, since the law he administers was passed in 1954 under a Republican regime by a Democratic Congress, at the urging of the Republican Secretary of Agriculture.

The question has not been, "Should we use our rich agricultural surplus to strengthen the free world?" but rather, "How can we use the surplus in this way, without ruining the farmers of such friendly nations as Canada, Australia, Argentina, and France, who are also exporters? And how can we use this surplus without wrecking the farm market in the countries we are trying to assist, and so bringing disastrous prices to their farmers?" Public Law 480 is our legislative answer by which we hope to solve this difficult problem.

The law is not, as many think, a pure giveaway program. By far the greatest amount of materials shipped on Public Law 480 authority has been paid for either in the currency of the importing country or by barter of strategic goods which the United States is stockpiling. A much smaller amount has been outright gifts, either from our Government, or through some 57 voluntary agencies which serve humanity overseas.

In terms of actual dollars we have shipped abroad a total of \$28,500 million worth of agricultural products since 1954. Of this amount, \$19 billion worth was our normal exports paid for in dollars. Four and a half billion dollars worth was sold for foreign currency (often referred to as soft currency). One billion dollars worth was given to the needy by our voluntary agencies and another \$600 million was given on a government-to-government basis. Barter deals amounted to around \$1,300 million worth of goods during this same 7-year period.

Another way of looking at these figures, and one which McGovern is happy to explain, is that each year we have shipped around 12 million tons of surplus goods which would have cost us some \$75 million to store the first year, and \$45 million every

year thereafter. Though McGovern does not emphasize the surplus disposal aspect of this program, incidentally, he has increased shipments during his brief period by around 10 percent.

HARD SELL FOR SOFT MONEY

The sales for foreign currency are far from simple. They are, as a matter of fact, about as complex as the formula for a new insecticide.

In making the sale, we agree to accept the currency of the buying country without converting it into dollars. The way such a nation earns dollars is to export goods to the United States and other hard-currency markets. Since most of the emerging countries have not yet developed dollar earning power, dollars are in short supply—hence the agreement not to convert their currency and reduce their dollar credits. This enables them to continue spending their dollar credits for their normal importation of American agricultural and other products. We also agree just how the money paid for our goods will be spent in the buying country.

In making such a sale, our negotiators must be assured that the sale will not displace any normal commercial agricultural sales being made by us or by other friendly exporting nations. They must also determine that the sale will not disrupt the economy of the receiving nation by breaking local farm prices. In addition, the negotiators must secure an agreement against the re-export of the commodity, and also that the added food will not increase the availability of a similar product to the Soviet bloc. They must also decide the rate of exchange which will be used to determine dollar value of the commodity.

Perhaps the giant Indian agreement, which involves \$1,300 million worth of wheat and rice to be purchased over a 4-year period, illustrates how such sales are put into actual effect.

With the basic agreement negotiated, the Indian Government put their American Purchasing Mission to work. This mission is housed on Massachusetts Avenue, Washington's embassy row, in a stately white building guarded by two carved elephants, and is staffed with Indian nationals. The actual buying is done by men like L. M. Joshi, the deputy director, who combines the quiet, placid approach of a Hindu mystic with a sharp, agile mind that would do well in the Chicago grain pits.

"We continue to purchase with dollars the 400,000 tons of wheat which, historically, we have always bought from the United States," Joshi said, in explaining the purchases his mission makes. "Over the 4-year period which the agreement covers, we hope to buy under Public Law 480 a total of some 16 million tons of wheat, a million tons of rice, and a small amount of cotton, corn, sorghum, and tobacco. In buying and shipping such wheat, one of our major problems is to schedule the shipment so that our port facilities and distribution system can handle it. We must also take care our purchases don't arrive at the same time our own crop is being harvested, and overload the mills.

"The mechanics of buying are these," he continued in his soft voice with its rather British accent. "Our government notifies the United States that deposits of rupees have been made in an Indian bank to the credit of the United States. All of our purchases go through regular commercial channels. We wire the American exporters type and quality of grain we wish to buy, and the port from which we wish the grain shipped. The exporters make bids. We analyze these bids on the basis of our knowledge of crop outlook, export demand, futures market, the farm policies of your government, and other such matters as affect price. The bids, of course, are all made on the basis of the international wheat price, which is not the same

as your domestic price. Usually it runs 66 to 75 percent of the domestic price. We will bargain for as little as a quarter of a cent. Every penny we save can send an ounce of food to India."

L. M. Joshi paused to emphasize his remark. His fine-boned face which combines both youth and maturity looked thoughtful, then he continued, "Once we have established a price, we buy as much grain from the lowest bidder as he can handle, and then offer to buy from other bidders at this same price. The seller agrees to have wheat ready at the port between certain dates. We guarantee to give 10 days' notice of the availability of a boat. Part of our agreement with the Government of the United States is that at least 50 percent of the grain will be shipped in American ships and paid for out of 480 funds. The Indian Government pays the other half of all shipping costs."

Since unconvertible rupees deposited in a Bombay bank have little appeal for American grain exporters, still further steps must be taken before the sale can be considered complete. When the Indian Government deposits funds to the account of the U.S. Government in Indian banks, the CCC makes dollars available to pay the American exporter. In addition to this cash export price, the seller takes the bill of lading to the CCC and receives the export subsidy, which amounts to the difference between the international price and the domestic price at which he must make his purchase. This subsidy, which runs about a quarter of the world price, is paid in wheat from CCC stores, with the proviso that this wheat must be exported. The way this works is that when an exporter wishes to ship wheat, say 10,000 bushels, he buys the grain on the regular, commercial market and ships it. He then receives some 2,500 to 3,300 bushels from CCC, the exact amount depending on the export subsidy at the moment. This wheat he may use to fill his next foreign order—it cannot be sold back onto the American market.

When the grain arrives in India, it is put through commercial channels by the Indian Government. "This does not affect the marketing of our own wheat, which is raised in the northern part of the country," Joshi said. "We have a price support program on our wheat, and the grain which we import under Public Law 480 does not affect that price. As a matter of fact, because of cost of transportation, the wheat which we get under this program is somewhat more expensive than ours, so we actually subsidize it to get it onto the market."

With the exporter paid in dollars and in kind, the deal as far as he and the Indian Government is concerned is completed; but what happens to the rupee?

The rupees paid for our products remain almost entirely in India to be spent and loaned in various ways. A part of it goes toward the maintenance of our Embassy and various missions in India—or in any country buying under this program. One of the largest uses of these soft currency funds is for loans at 4-percent interest to the government which just paid them to us. Close to \$3-billion worth of foreign currency have been loaned in this way. These loans are usually for a 40-year period, though some—one to Japan and one to Austria—have already been repaid. The greatest purpose of such loans is for industrial and mining development. In India a large loan was made for the great river valley development projects. Some loans should affect our future farm trade. These include money for building and improving ports and road systems, and for building grain storage.

Some of this nonconvertible money is used for loans to American commercial firms for such purposes as hotel building, steel mills, corn products mills, bakeries, dairy plants, and soft drink establishments. Some of the

soft money is used for exchange students and for scholars studying overseas on Fulbright scholarships. We also spend a sizable amount in promoting commercial dollar sales of farm products. This is done by straight advertising, promotional contests, and all the razzle-dazzle we use here including cotton queens, wheat queens, and maize maids. More basic are training classes for bakers and millers to teach them the difference between our wheat flours and theirs; home economic demonstrations to promote the proper use of our food exports; and research grants for studies to increase use of grains, cotton, dairy and meat products, and oils.

BULGOR WHEAT

One effort to adapt our export products to the food habits of Far Eastern nations was started last May when we began the export of Bulgor wheat. Bulgor wheat is a wheat product that is hulled and broken into hard pellets and partly cooked. It does look a little like small brown grains of unpolished rice and is thought by some to be a rice substitute. A more candid view was given by an official who said: "If you're a lover of rice, you would hardly call this a rice substitute; but if you dislike wheat and cannot get rice, Bulgor wheat is better than nothing." It may also be a transitional food in helping to broaden the Far Eastern eating habits from rice alone.

The Secretary of Agriculture and George McGovern believe if Congress extends 480 and endorses other long-term agreements like the one negotiated with India, sales for foreign money will amount to around \$1½ billion a year during the next 5 years.

Second to sales for foreign currency has been the barter program. Under this program, we have bartered our surplus wheat, cotton, corn, and other farm products for such strategic materials as antimony, bauxite, manganese, chromite, and tin. This exchange was started by the Commodity Credit Corporation in 1948. To begin with, stockpiles were built up at around \$400 million a year. During the last 4 years, this program has decreased to around \$150 million a year.

In addition to barter and the soft currency, huge quantities of our surpluses are given away to nations in need. One way is through voluntary agencies such as CARE, the Catholic Relief Services, the Church World Service of the National Council of Churches of Christ, Lutheran World Relief, Mennonite Central Committee, Salvation Army, American Friends Service Committee, Heifer project, and others. These agencies must be accredited by the Government and must supervise distribution to make sure the goods are actually put into the hands of the needy. Mother and child feeding set up by these organizations has lowered infant mortality in such areas as north-eastern Brazil from a staggering 80 percent to around 10 to 15 percent.

The Government, too, will give to meet a temporary emergency or to set up a program which will gradually be self-supporting. Here, too, we insist a United States mission supervise the distribution to be sure food actually reaches the needy.

Huge tonnages of food have been shipped to fight famines. The 1960 earthquakes and fires in Chile left great numbers of people homeless and without food; typhoons swept the Ryukyu Islands in the fall of 1959; locust swarms crawled and flew across Ethiopia during the past 3 years; droughts in Egypt destroyed crops and brought hunger which we were able to alleviate with rice and wheat. The refugees who form a constant stream into the free world from behind the Iron Curtain, and those who fled the disorders of Algeria into Morocco and Tunisia, were fed with our surpluses.

Gifts have also been made to foreign governments for the establishment of a school lunch program. Often this food provides

the kids with the only square meal they get. In Italy the school lunches are gradually being turned over to the Government. In Madras, India, a new agreement was recently signed which will feed a half-million children and be administered by CARE. The Madras lunches, largest in the Far East, will consume 6,250,000 pounds of dried milk, 3 million pounds of vegetable shortening, 3 million pounds of cornmeal, 2,600,000 pounds of Bulgor wheat, and some rice.

The first school lunchroom program for a Latin-American country was signed May 12, 1961, with Peru. As with all of these projects, the receiving government will gradually take over.

FOOD FOR PAY

To many observers the most promising and sensible use of our food gifts is the food-for-pay program. This was started as an experiment to meet the tremendous unemployment which was creating chaos in Tunisia in 1958. With some U.S. financial help, men were put to work on large public projects, receiving half their wages in cash and half in wheat.

This combination of food and cash pay seems to have met one of the most serious problems faced by a nation developing itself industrially. Sixty to ninety percent of the population work and live on farms. If large groups of them quit farming and work on jobs which do not immediately produce food or usable goods, inflation results. The food supply diminishes, the demand increases as more money becomes available. Food prices skyrocket. This problem has been very neatly solved by food for pay.

Public works and food for pay also have the great advantage of helping toward self-sufficiency. In Tunisia, for example, some of the major projects were soil conservation, reforestation, drainage, and land reclamation, irrigation, and canal building. These will also help solve Tunisia's food problem.

George McGovern said, "I believe the most direct and lasting rewards will come from integrating our food with economic efforts. I talked with President Bourguiba and other Tunisian officials when he made his state visit here. I discussed this at great length with the U.S. mission chiefs in Tunisia and other officials close to the project and I have yet to find a single person, either on the American or Tunisian side, who isn't enthusiastic about this project. We now have a similar food-for-pay operation going in Morocco which employs some 200,000 workers. Ethiopia is negotiating another work program which will use grain sorghum—12,000 tons of it—in preference to wheat to pay workers, on dams, roads, and reforestation. Five other nations—Dahomey, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, and Taiwan—are negotiating with us for similar programs, and 20 other African, Asian, and Latin American countries are most interested."

The Late Honorable Overton Brooks

SPEECH

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 16, 1961

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. CASEY].

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, it was indeed a great loss when I learned this morning of the death of a friend, the

chairman of my committee. He indeed set an example that will be one for the rest of us to follow. As chairman of the Committee on Science and Astronautics he can well go down in the history of this Congress and this country as having done the most to really put the United States into the space age. His dedication and devotion to duty have been unexcelled.

I wish to extend my sincere and deepest sympathy to his family on their great loss. I know the void will be felt in the House of Representatives for many years to come. He was, indeed, dedicated not only to his country but to his beloved State and to his beloved family.

Mr. Speaker, I join with all of my other colleagues in this sad hour in extending to his family our prayers of comfort.

Marquette University Environment Study Vital to the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the dynamic expansion of urban centers has created a great need for better understanding of how environmental factors affect human attitudes; economic outlooks; scientific and cultural achievement; and generally the level of accomplishment of a community.

Because of this, Marquette University of Milwaukee, Wis., is undertaking a 10-week seminar opening September 27.

Designed to probe the influence of environmental factors upon shaping the future of Milwaukee and its metropolitan area, the study is also expected to shed new light on the subject of urban growth all over the country.

Recently, the Milwaukee Sentinel published an informative article by Ed Francis, entitled "Marquette University Environment Study Vital to United States." I ask unanimous consent to have this article printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was order to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY ENVIRONMENT STUDY VITAL TO UNITED STATES

(By Ed Francis)

Men create environments. But environments, in turn, create different kinds of men. This retributive cycle, often vicious and destructive, is both the most important and most ignored basic force affecting man's destiny.

It will no longer be ignored.

On September 27, Marquette University will begin a 10-week seminar to probe some of the key environmental forces shaping the future of Milwaukee and the metropolitan area.

The seminar, called basic urban dynamics, is actually the first organized attempt to analyze basic environmental forces in a major community.

It now seems certain that this 10-week

seminar will evolve into a full scale science of urban-kinetics (the study of environmental forces in motion and environment changes influencing human attitudes).

Brother Leo V. Ryan, C.S.V., director of continuing education at the university described the Basic Urban Dynamics seminar as a "course exploring urban-kinetics and probing environment problems underlying community development."

An imposing array of experts in various essential fields will put this historic seminar into high gear. Such authorities as Dr. E. R. Krumbiegel; Police Chief Howard Johnson; Prof. Willard Downing; Dr. Elan McElroy; Dr. Arthur Else; and Dr. Jack Curtis, eminent sociologist, will participate in one or more of the programs.

Mayor Maier and officials of suburban communities will participate in some of the seminar programs. Some top names from the business field will also look at local environment conditions, notably John Lobb, former chairman of the Metropolitan Study Commission, and F. S. Cornell, both vice presidents of A. O. Smith Corp.

The importance of this seminar is obvious to those who know community problems.

And now that 85 percent of Americans live in cities, the influence of urban environments over human attitudes becomes a matter of urgent concern.

In Milwaukee and other American cities, negative environment forces predetermine the level of community growth, job opportunities, welfare costs, tax rates, crime, and health levels, intellectual and cultural attainments, and the quantity and quality of living conveniences and recreation sites.

Nationwide, negative environment forces predetermine the limits of national strength, economic growth, scientific and intellectual achievement, and even world stature.

On an international level, the world is now suffering the consequences from hundreds of years of negative environmental conditions in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Negative environments have spawned communism and other despotic ideologies, triggered riots, rebellions, bloodbaths, persecutions, and political upheavals.

These things demonstrate the awesome meaning in that harmless sounding word "environment."

Marquette's 10-week basic urban dynamics seminar starting September 27 could pave the way for a whole new era of environment improvement in Milwaukee and the metropolitan area. It is the Nation's pioneer venture into the new science of urban-kinetics.

Count Our Blessings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the devastation caused by the recent hurricane Carla has disturbed all of us, and our sympathies and prayers are with all its victims. It left many people homeless, many injured, and some deaths.

We, in Buffalo, N.Y., also have some drastic changes in the weather about which we often complain. Likewise, in many regions throughout the world, complaints about the weather never cease. But we should feel fortunate indeed that we have been treated so kindly by Mother Nature.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include an editorial that appeared in the Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo, N.Y., on September 14, 1961, which can well apply to those of us who have not met with such weather disasters as the hurricane Carla:

COUNT OUR BLESSINGS

Buffalonians wouldn't be Buffalonians if they didn't complain about the weather. Yet whenever Mother Nature goes on her worst rampages, this area can usually count its blessings. It is true that our winters sometimes seem rather long and snowy. But that is about the worst that nature visits upon us.

We need have little fear of hurricanes like Carla, or earthquakes such as visit California, or the lethal tornadoes that plague parts of the Midwest. In spring our basements and streets may take water at times, but we are spared the ruinous floods that bring misery and disaster to other parts of the country. We have known drought and water shortages, but have never been a dust bowl and we have only to tap Lake Erie for all the good water we need.

Instead of complaining about the occasional inconveniences to which the weather puts our region, we should be thankful for the catalog of serious problems—and outright disasters—which nature spares us.

Reopening the National Service Life Insurance Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWIN E. WILLIS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, the junior Senator from Louisiana has been making a valiant fight to give World War II and Korean veterans a second chance, for a limited time, to take out national service life insurance. He points out that under what is now generally known as the Long amendment some 16 million veterans could be potential beneficiaries, most of whom were at one time covered, but that these veterans allowed their policies to lapse following separation from service, partly out of ignorance that the program was to be suspended and partly out of economic necessity.

In a recent memorandum the junior Senator from Louisiana described the situation as follows:

The act of April 24, 1951, which terminated the NSLI program, went into effect immediately upon enactment, without giving these veterans any warning that the program was being ended. It had been the intention of an undeterminable number of them to reinstate their insurance at some future time, when their responsibilities and financial ability were more nearly commensurate with doing so. The measure would cost the Government relatively little, since the administrative costs of the new policies would be borne by the new policyholders themselves. The element of Government competition with commercial insurers is negligible; many insurance people feel that reopening the NSLI program for a limited period might well stimulate a hitherto untapped insurance market.

Incidentally, if Members of Congress will briefly review the advantages of Government insurance which they have provided for themselves and other Federal employees, with an added benefit occasioned by their former wartime service, they will find it difficult indeed to subscribe to the argument that veterans, having once failed to take advantage of a Government insurance opportunity, should be forever foreclosed. For a Member of Congress, for example, his period of active military service is added in arriving at retirement benefits. He is not required to pay anything at all for this additional coverage and benefit. Any Member of Congress who did not take advantage of retirement insurance available to him may pick it up even unto this day.

If it can be regarded as evil for a person to have Government insurance as a result of his connection with the Federal Government, why do we provide so much of it for ourselves? Incidentally, veterans' insurance is less than 1 percent of the volume of Government insurance for death, disability, and retirement benefits.

The foregoing and the many other arguments advanced are very persuasive. And the junior Senator from Louisiana does not stand alone. The other body adopted the Long NSLI amendment five times in the past without a dissenting vote. When added to the bill, H.R. 879, on July 17 of this year, the amendment passed the Senate by a vote of 75 to 0.

Now, I understand that members of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs entertain different views. Mr. Speaker, that does not surprise me at all. I have been a lawyer for 35 years, a State senator, and a Member of this body for quite a spell of time. I have long since found out that except for the Ten Commandments there are usually two sides to every argument.

But to those standing on the side, so to speak, it is difficult to make an intelligent decision until the views of the contending parties are unfolded in debate. In this instance, however, it has not been possible to listen to the usual process of arguments in the House on both sides of the issue. This has been due to an unfortunate impasse of long duration between the two Houses of the Congress.

Without rehashing what took place previously, I think it might serve a useful purpose to say a few words about the action thus far taken in this session concerning the legislative effort on behalf of these veterans.

On June 5, 1961, the House passed a disabled veterans' compensation measure, H.R. 879, and the Senate added the Long NSLI amendment to it. This bill, H.R. 879, as amended by the Senate, has been lying on the Speaker's desk for quite sometime.

Some time ago the House also passed the bill, H.R. 856, designed to permit certain veterans who already hold national service life insurance policies to convert them from term to some other forms of life insurance. In addition to adding the Long amendment to H.R. 856, the Senate Finance Committee also added as an amendment the substance of H.R. 879, the disabled veterans' compensation measure above referred to. In fact, the amendment to H.R. 856 contained the

same provisions as the original House-passed H.R. 879. The junior Senator from Louisiana points out that the net result was that H.R. 856 as it passed the Senate became something of an omnibus veterans' bill. The provision relating to optional conversion plan for outstanding NSLI policies was amended to include the veterans' pension increase as that proposal had passed the House, as well as the Long NSLI proposal. This broad bill, H.R. 856, has also been lying on the Speaker's desk.

Then, on September 6, the House, rather than acting on H.R. 856 with the two Senate amendments, or H.R. 879, as amended, suspended the rules and added the substance of the veterans' pension bill, H.R. 879, to the orphans' education bill, S. 2051. Only a very careful reading of the RECORD on that date would reveal that the compensation amendment had been added. It was not labeled as a compensation increase. The fact that the compensation measure had been added was ascertainable only by a close reading of the entirety of the provisions of the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make it emphatically clear that I am not being critical of anyone who might disagree with the junior Senator from Louisiana. I am simply outlining the various parliamentary situations which have developed during this session of the Congress with regard to his proposal.

In fact, as indicated, maybe the junior Senator from Louisiana is wrong. And maybe the other body was wrong five times in agreeing with him. But then maybe they are right. The only way to find out would be to bring up the proposal on the floor of the House for consideration and I very much hope that the chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for whom I have the highest regard and warm personal affection, will see fit to reconsider his position and lend his aid in seeing this logjam untangled in a democratic fashion by debating and voting upon each of the several proposals, including the Long NSLI amendment, on their merits. We still have time to resolve these problems during this session of the Congress. Let us bring up the Long amendment, let us debate, and let us vote on it on its merits.

Hon. Overton Brooks

**SPEECH
OF**

HON. WILLIAM K. VAN PELT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 16, 1961

Mr. VAN PELT. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in commemorating the memory of our colleague, OVERTON BROOKS. I came to know OVERTON during my first years in Congress and then became more closely associated with him during the time I have served on the Science and Astronautics Committee of which he was chairman.

OVERTON was one the most dedicated men I have known, and perhaps it was this dedication that may have contributed to his untimely passing. He was an inspiration to all of us on the committee, and I hope that his family and his friends may find comfort in the reflection of the kind of a life he lived.

I wish for his family every comfort that comes from an abiding faith.

Leadership of Former President Hoover in Massive Aid Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article from the September 11 issue of the Louisville Courier-Journal written by Mr. William L. Ryan, Associated Press news analyst, entitled "Hoover Hits Red Lie on 1923 Program."

I hope this article will be read by all Members of the Congress and by thousands throughout our country and the world.

It is the story of the development under the leadership of former President Herbert Hoover of the massive aid program, provided by the people of the United States in the years 1921-23 from public and private sources, to save from starvation and disease 20 million people of the Soviet Union.

This aid was requested by the Soviet regime, and in 1923, Leo Kamenev, then head of the Council of Commissars, said that the Soviet Union, "will never forget the help given by the American people." Today typically, the Soviet Union leaders deny that the United States provided aid so critical for the survival of millions of Russian people.

Mr. Hoover, who directed this humanitarian effort, as he did for many other countries and peoples following World War I, tells the story of American generosity in volume I of his "An American Epic."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOOVER HITS RED LIE ON 1923 PROGRAM (By William L. Ryan)

NEW YORK, September 9.—Former President Herbert Hoover, in a penetrating postscript to history, accuses today's Soviet leaders of cynical lying about the massive U.S. effort halted by the Kremlin 38 years ago as the salvation of 20 million Russians from death by starvation.

The Soviet Union, Kremlin leaders in 1923 said, "will never forget" the work of Hoover's American Relief Administration (ARA) in saving "millions of people of all ages" from one of history's most terrible famines.

Today's Soviet leaders not only choose to forget, but also have so distorted events of the time that they depict the man who saved those millions as a conniving capitalist—even a murderer.

DESCRIBED IN BOOK

Hoover's dramatic story of how American generosity saved millions in the Soviet Union, and how U.S. efforts saved other millions in devastated countries around the globe after World War I, is told in volume III of "An American Epic" (Henry Regnery Co., Chicago, \$6.50), which will appear in bookstores Monday.

This is the detailed history of the battle against starvation undertaken by the American people at the end of World War I. Volume IV is to tell the story of U.S. activities during World War II when more than 800 million were involved in acute food shortages or famine.

WAS IN THICK OF IT

Hoover was in the thick of it all, first under President Woodrow Wilson, then under President Warren G. Harding. He accuses present-day Soviet leaders, including Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's righthand man, Frol R. Kozlov, of deliberately lying.

"The greatest ill that I have suffered from the Communists' perfection in the art of the big lie," he writes, "is that I have been compelled to elaborate this narrative of the relief of Russia so that this lie can rise again only in Communist minds."

Hoover, now 87, has set down a parade of staggering statistics which leap to life with dramatic force as he tells of the struggle against starvation in 45 nations four decades ago. His account of what went on in hungry, strife-wracked Russia is a study in American persistence and Communist cynicism.

Hoover, destined to become 31st President of the United States, had known Russia before World War I as a practicing engineer. As the war ended he became head of the ARA, which successfully battled famine in nation after nation. But in Russia—in the grip of civil war after the Soviet Communist seizure of power—death and pestilence stalked the land.

"The conscience of myself and my loyal colleagues in the relief administration told us that we had to do the best we could where 20 million people were about to die," he writes.

SIGNED AGREEMENT

ARA and the Soviet regime signed the Riga agreement of 1921, under which public and private U.S. aid could be hurried to Russia. In a matter of 3 weeks ARA was feeding starving Russian children.

"Our best estimate was that relief was given to about 14 million adults," Hoover writes. "Adding the children the total number of individuals who at one time or another were furnished the necessary margins to preserve life was estimated at more than 20 million."

ARA also battled pestilence in Russia. Hoover called it the greatest foreign peacetime medical crusade ever undertaken and said its record stands as a monument to the whole American medical profession.

HARASSED BY AGENTS

Despite the massive effort, ARA was harassed by Kremlin agents, who interfered with relief work to such an extent that the Americans threatened to call it all off. That brought the Russian leaders around.

Even in the United States there was harassment from Communists who set up their own camouflaged organization, collected funds and used most of the money to seek propaganda for communism from the relief effort.

But the job was done. By June 1923 a good Russian crop had come in. The Soviet Government was effusive in its public praise of Hoover and his organization. Said Leo Kamenev, then head of the Council of Commissars:

"The Soviet of People's Commissars, in the name of the saved millions and the whole

tolling people of Soviet Russia . . . considers it its duty to express before the whole world to this organization, its head, Herbert Hoover . . . its profoundest gratitude and to declare that the people populating the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will never forget the help given by the American people through the ARA."

The Communist leaders echoed the theme over and over. But Hoover writes, "The Communists soon began to realize that an expression of gratitude to a free nation was a violation of the primary tenets of communism."

Hoover quotes a U.S. observer as describing an article in the official 1956 Soviet encyclopedia as one which "converts Hoover into the murderer of millions of Russians instead of the savior of millions from starvation."

Hoover sharply denounces Kozlov, now a top-ranking Communist secretary, for saying during a 1959 U.S. tour that the Americans forced the Russians to repay the relief in gold. That, he said, was "the big-lie" technique.

"I have documented and cited statistics extensively in this narrative and I have given a detailed description of events because this huge American undertaking in compassion has been minimized," Hoover says, "and finally, even in publications of the Soviet Government and by Soviet officials throughout the years."

The Lowell Story of Private Endeavor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud of my hometown of Lowell, Mass. I am proud of the way my fellow citizens have overcome the economic difficulties which afflicted our community, so long dependent upon textile manufacturing for its source of livelihood. I think the Lowell story of private endeavor working closely with local, State and Federal governmental units is a truly inspiring one, which holds out hope to other industrial areas. Our distinguished and dynamic Governor, John Volpe, at an industrial dinner held recently under the auspices of the Lowell Sun and the Massachusetts Department of Commerce, did an outstanding job of telling this story:

I commend the Lowell Sun for its efforts in promoting this industrial seminar—your second one—to display the accomplishments of your city and its foresighted leaders. It is a pleasure to be here in Lowell with you tonight—where a dynamic spirit has been on parade for the past decade, a beacon to lag-gard communities.

Whether you lived through them here in Lowell or not, I'm sure all of you remember the grim twenties when Lowell—having reached its height in the textile industry—known throughout the country as the "Spindle City"—suddenly lost its textiles to the South and went into a decline.

Where once residential areas stood proud and attractive, blight reached in and began its ravaging work.

The lines of unemployment grew long—the welfare rolls went up. Many who watched the sad disintegration thought

Lowell was done—that it would become a ghost town.

For a long time, Lowell staggered under its economic blow. It could easily have become a ghost city—except for one thing: Its spirit of resourcefulness and initiative.

The city had suffered severely, but it did not die. It followed the old adage of "God helps those who help themselves" and in the 1950's began a remarkable comeback—pulling itself up by its bootstraps and revitalizing its economy.

Although Lowell is still considered a distressed area—and just a week ago, we approved certification making you eligible for aid under the area redevelopment program which will provide many new jobs, train workers in new skills and provide money for plant development and urban renewal—still, you have come a long way in the last decade.

When I consider the number of new industries you have attracted here through your initiative—more than 50—and the number of plant expansions, it makes me proud to have the city of Lowell in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It makes me want to hold you up as a model for other cities to follow—for you have overcome odds as great, if not greater, than most cities have to contend with.

You have replaced your lost textiles, for the most part, with electronics; your workers have become versatile in other fields. Your population stopped leaving home—and new people came. Most people are unaware, I'm sure, that greater Lowell had a population jump of 50 percent in the last census—while the metropolitan area increased 16 percent. Few industrial areas in the country matched this.

You had many assets to offer new industry, not the least of which was a pool of skilled labor with a responsible attitude toward their jobs and their employers.

You made your 176-acre industrial park where new facilities could be built to attract industry.

You had a foresighted city planner, and city manager. You had, and have, businessmen with keen civic consciousness.

And industry came. How was it possible for the newcomers not have faith in a city which had such dynamic faith in itself?

You have good schools and good housing, good health facilities and Lowell Tech, which has grown in size and prestige. But we will not pretend that all is well yet.

Though you have a total labor force of 50,000, you have about 5,000 unemployed. It is this factor that makes you eligible for the Federal aid which will provide many new jobs and training for unemployed.

It is estimated that in the next 9 years, Lowell will have to find jobs for a total of 25,000—this need follows your burgeoning population growth.

With your resourcefulness and the aid of private sources as well as the area redevelopment fund, I believe you'll do this. I have been quite impressed with your accomplishments already in the field of urban renewal. You are now completing your second urban renewal plan of 100 acres—when many cities in the State have not even yet begun.

The area redevelopment program will make possible the completion of your urban renewal in five more major areas—your slum areas will eventually fall before your purposeful planning.

An attractive, spruced up community is one of the best selling aids in bringing in new industry. Success breeds success in economic development.

I believe overall planning is a vital factor in renewing our communities and our State. Without integrated planning we have the wasteful situation of agency working against agency. We have lethargy and erosion.

I have proposed a department of economic development and community renewal which is now being studied by the legislature. This would integrate all aspects—transportation, urban renewal, adequate relocation and public housing coordination of economic and community development for the entire Commonwealth.

Our economy has changed so radically in the past two decades that it is no longer possible to plan wisely on the basis of a single community any longer. Planners must consider their communities are interdependent—just as you have recognized that fact in Lowell, realizing your market extends to 19 towns outside Lowell. We must mobilize our forces along regional and metropolitan cooperation.

The department, I proposed, would fight against blight and create a favorable climate for job—creating industry in our State. It recognizes that the industrial base in Massachusetts incorporates not only manufacturing and research, but also vacation travel, finance and commerce and small business.

The maintenance of a balanced economy remains a prime objective of our program.

Through our program, we can tap the available resources of the Federal Government as in the depressed areas legislation, expanded housing, renewal, transportation, and economic development. Massachusetts taxes will support such programs.

As an encouragement to regional planning, I recommend that the Commonwealth reimburse half the local funds expended in each regional planning district up to an annual limit of \$20,000. Each community participating in regional planning districts would be reimbursed for one-half the cost of their local planning activities up to an annual amount of \$5,000.

Without proper planning, our maps of the future will be a crazy quilt—without direction—just one vast confusion. We cannot have this. We must know where we are going and how we are going to get there.

While I am proud of the accomplishments of Lowell, I am sorry that the record of our cities and towns falls far short of the pressing needs to revitalize our communities.

It has taken us about 60 months in Massachusetts to complete the survey and planning stage of a project as compared to a national average of 31 months.

We cannot allow our communities to continue to forfeit their share of this Federal and private investment. The State is a partner in aiding the cities to recapture their economic health. As the cities flourish, so will the State.

Our assets and economic strength are urban in character. Since pioneer days, Massachusetts has been identified with industry.

Bay State genius invented the cotton gin, telephone, sewing machine, vulcanized rubber, quickfreeze foods, and many other things which enrich American life.

We have one of the world's greatest centers of science and technology—Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard, your own Lowell Tech.

A State which offers all these advantages must recapture the pride and excitement of rebuilding its communities and moving firmly forward.

Though I advocate State aid, I do not advocate State interference. Urban renewal ought to be a local responsibility and the role of the State should be that of a supporting rather than a controlling partner.

Lowell has done much alone; it will do much more with State and Federal aid. You have proved that we do have a favorable business climate in Massachusetts. What you have done here in Lowell, I am sure other enterprising communities can also do if only they will call on the same spirit and pride which moved you toward success.

By the joint effort of citizens on all levels—business owners, workers, Government leaders, our system of free enterprise will flourish proving to the world that communism can never wipe out our way of life.

I thank you.

Kentucky Candidates for Title of "Miss America"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article from the September 3 issue of the Louisville Courier-Journal entitled "Two Daughters of Bluegrass Are in Running for Miss America."

The people of Kentucky are very proud of Miss Lee Willis Grigsby, who represented Kentucky, and Miss Myrtis Lee Conn, who represented New Mexico in the Miss America Pageant at Atlantic City.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TWO DAUGHTERS OF BLUEGRASS

(By Sarah Landsell)

When the parade past the judges' posts starts Monday in the Miss America Pageant at Atlantic City, two daughters of Kentucky will be entered in the race for the raves and the trophies.

Luck—and the great American tendency toward changes of address—will have two native Bluegrass Staters matching talents and looks in the annual meet to choose a new Miss America.

Besides willowy, auburn-haired Lee Willis Grigsby of Bardstown, Kentucky's official titleholder in the beauty-and-talent stakes, another native Kentuckian also will be looking pretty for the judges and spectators.

Green-eyed Myrtis Lee Conn, who was born while her family lived at Crestwood, will be parading as Miss New Mexico.

Myrtis Lee, who usually answers to "Sug" (pronounced "Shug") went West several years ago, after first going South. She's a senior at Eastern New Mexico University at Portales and commutes to school from Clovis, N. Mex., 18 miles away.

Besides beauty, talent, and a name, Myrtis Lee has at least one other thing in common with Lee Willis. Both are equestriennes with an eye for smart horseflesh.

From Crestwood, strawberry-blond "Sug" moved with her contractor father, William Conn, and family to Shelbyville. She showed her own mounts on the Kentucky horse show circuit and explored Oldham County riding trails.

When the Conns moved to Miami, Sug hung up her saddle and became a regular on the modeling staff of a leading department store. She also trod the boards in leading roles in school plays.

Now a drama major at Eastern New Mexico University, "Sug" won the title of Miss Clovis last spring, and later the State title. (In the finals, "Sug" managed to look lovely in spite of a sudden crisis. Her mother, flying out from Miami to see the contest, was aboard the Miami-to-Dallas plane hijacked

and flown to Cuba. Mrs. Conn arrived in New Mexico 3 days late.)

Also at Atlantic City will be brunette Kathy Burke of Terre Haute, the Hoosiers' reigning beauty with the title of Miss Indiana. She's an artist and fashion designer who turned the State-contest judges' heads with a one-woman fashion show.

With a three-way entry in the running, Kentuckiana is likely to be a favorite in the brains-and-beauty stakes.

A Noble Experiment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, several days ago this House, by a sizable majority, voted to establish a Peace Corps. Private comment indicated this was not a positive vote but rather a long-shot gamble that it might serve some useful purpose.

This was, you will recall, supposed to be a pilot program, but it has now developed into a \$40 million venture and that amount is merely a starting figure.

While I supported the Peace Corps venture, I did so with reservations and grave misgivings.

An article in the current issue of National Review is thought provocative and appears to present a sane approach to what all know is a difficult problem. I commend it for the reading and study of all present.

A PEACE CORPS IN REVERSE?

(By David N. Rowe)

The Peace Corps, reputedly a pet project of President Kennedy's inner circle adviser Walt W. Rostow, plans to send considerable numbers of American teachers, technicians, etc., to work in foreign countries during the next several years. These individuals, recruited from the ranks of recent graduates, will be briefly trained in the United States in the language and cultural background of the host nation. Once abroad, they will be required to live and work as close to the level of the local population as possible, although just how this will be done in each area has yet to be seen. This scheme, depend on it, will cost a great deal of money.

The hoped-for results of the Peace Corps could be achieved at much less expense and with far greater efficiency by other means. For the talent is available in the persons of the many foreign students who have been brought here since the war to be trained in just the skills and techniques the Peace Corps is meant to provide. There are literally thousands of these trainees here. Only a few have returned home at the conclusion of their course of study to help their countries achieve cultural, economic, and political advances.

FOREIGN STUDENTS STAY HERE

To understand what this means to their countries of origin we must remember that the students who have come here from Asia and, with increasing frequency today, from Africa, are the intellectual cream of their societies. Competition for education is very sharp, the academic discipline in many Asian countries very severe, and the graduates, whatever the character of their curriculums,

do represent the very highest levels of qualifications available.

It is usually the ambition of the overwhelming majority of these graduates to go abroad for further study. So by allowing most of these trainees to stay here we are depriving their countries of their best intellectual resources. Asian students are naturally attracted by the high standard of living in the United States. In addition, they have found that they can successfully compete with Americans for jobs. American research and educational institutions, hospitals, business, and technical enterprises are glad to employ them. With the aid of friendly and interested Americans, these foreign students are able to circumvent laws which require their return home. This is not too difficult. The student may simply not conclude his study program. He will, for example, encounter delays in completing a dissertation. Time limits for completion of graduate work are not enforced in many graduate schools. Some students enlist the sympathy and assistance of their professors, many of whom are anxious to keep them on as research workers.

The student from abroad can also marry an American girl, and thus place a real obstruction against the rules requiring his departure. His position is still stronger if he has a child born in this country who, under our laws, is entitled to American citizenship. Other students, less in demand in the professions, simply go underground, taking jobs as waiters, photo laboratory workers, etc., in large cities.

Much of the financial support of these students is provided by the U.S. Government and by private and public American foundations and agencies, with the object of helping to train an intellectual, cultural, economic and technical elite for poorer nations. Instead of seeing to it that these trained young men and women are in fact returned to our friends and allies abroad, we allow them to remain.

On a recent trip to Asia I found American cultural workers there keenly aware of this problem. How could they help get the student from Asia to return home? Most of them urged sharp curtailment of recruitment and support of Asian students for study in America if a clear answer to that question is not forthcoming.

In face of this, the proposed Peace Corps of young Americans appears to many abroad as a laughable and totally inadequate expedient. Why teach a few Americans a little of some difficult language, and give them a smattering of knowledge of a particular local culture, when we have here in the United States available for such work thousands of natives of those countries who are (whether our bureaucrats know it or not) thoroughly conversant in their own languages and cultures.

RESTITUTION

Part of the money we are now planning to spend on the Peace Corps should be used to send home foreign students we have trained; we could help provide them with better job opportunities, and perhaps even contribute something to their immediate local environment so that they will better readjust to the change.

The U.S. Government has invested large sums in training Asians here. It is preparing to spend more, and is being pressed to do so. But if the practices of the immediate past are to be followed still further, this will only result in great loss to the countries we are attempting to help.

It is high time we stopped raiding the intellectual resources of our friends and allies. We should begin to make restitution, by returning every possible trainee or ex-trainee now in this country who has either completed his training or has been here a certain specified length of time. We might

decide to accept from any given country each year only as many new trainees as there are students from that country who have returned from the United States during the previous year. But to do this, we must tighten the enforcement of regulations now on the books, and add such new rules as the situation may require.

We can thus put an end to the Peace Corps in reverse that foreign student trainees in this country now constitute.

The Peace Corps: American Pioneers of Today

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1961

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7500) to provide for a Peace Corps to help the people of interested countries and areas in meeting their needs for skilled manpower.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, the Peace Corps is the first original and promising idea in the field of foreign relations that gets to the heart of the situation. One serious lack in our diplomacy, and in our foreign aid programs, has been the failure to establish people-to-people communication and practical helpfulness.

The bill passed by the U.S. House of Representatives to establish a Peace Corps to assist the people of interested countries and areas in meeting their needs for skilled manpower, is inspired by our consideration for people in backward areas and our desire to help them improve their standard of living.

There are no strings attached to the Peace Corps. Our sole purpose is to assist other people so that they will share in progress. Such efforts will be constructive, in the material and the spiritual sense. For by working with the people of undeveloped or backward areas, we have the opportunity to build the confidence in one another, born of overcoming problems together . . . that opens the road to peace.

There are few precedents to guide us. There will be failures from which we will learn, but the practical idealism of the young men and women who sacrifice the comforts and conveniences of life in the United States for the purpose of helping underprivileged people elsewhere to learn the basic skills that will make them self-reliant, is the spirit of freedom and human dignity at its best.

The \$40 million budget will enable the Peace Corps to have 2,700 men and women in services overseas or in training by the end of fiscal year 1962, and will enable the Peace Corps to enter into training contracts with universities to train additional volunteers during the summer of 1962.

Training for each project will take from 3 to 6 months, most of it spent in the United States, but some of it provided in the country to which the volunteer is sent. Each candidate will re-

ceive a thorough medical examination as well as psychological and psychiatric tests. He will be screened by the FBI. He will engage in 60 to 66 hours of work a week on concentrated intellectual and physical effort. Included in this program will be training in such subjects as nutrition, personal health and sanitation, disease prevention, self-care and mental hygiene.

The volunteer will receive living allowances while on the job, but no pay. He will live at a level generally similar to that of his host country counterpart.

In the words of Director Shriver, the Peace Corps volunteers will show the world that "the American revolution is on the move again" by demonstrating that young Americans have "the stamina, the curiosity, the sympathy, and the responsibility to become working representatives of the United States abroad."

Sometimes they may serve under conditions of hardship, but in helping others they will promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served, and a better understanding of other peoples, on the part of the American people.

The Peace Corps volunteers represent the often-frustrated pioneering spirit of most Americans. They will be starting out on a bold adventure to faraway and sometimes primitive places, where they will show how free men and free women work for progress and humanity.

The Peace Corps will encourage that people-to-people communication which is essential to world order, world well-being, and world understanding.

War's Greatest Sufferers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED MARSHALL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include an editorial from Gist by Mr. Frederick Burdick. Members of the Congress are familiar with his dedicated service to the cause of peace and his message has special meaning in these perilous times.

WAR'S GREATEST SUFFERERS

(By Frederick Burdick)

A Gist poll of people prior to the November election showed that the vast majority of voters were more concerned about world peace than any other issue. One woman said that the next President would win lasting fame by bringing the world lasting peace.

Being nonpartisan, the Gist sent memos to both presidential candidates informing them of the poll results and the thinking of the people.

In his November 5 address in New York City, John F. Kennedy said: "I want above all else to be a President known as the one who not only prevented war but maintained the peace—as one of whom history might well say, he not only laid the foundation for peace in his time, but for generations to come."

The universal desire for a lasting world

peace was interestingly and poignantly stated by the only woman head of a nation, Premier Sirimano Bandaranaike of Ceylon, when she said at the recent meeting of neutral states: "I speak as a woman and a mother who can understand the thoughts of those millions of mothers in this world who are deeply concerned about the preservation of the human race."

Without doubt mothers are the principal sufferers from armed conflict. When their boys go to war there begins a period of agonizing fears and suspense. And in cases in which messages of killed in action, wounded or missing are received all can sympathize with the lasting grief of relatives, and of mothers in particular. Veterans' hospital visitors learn to hate war. The fact that in a modern war all might be casualties emphasizes the imperativeness of preventing a world war III or the millions who lost their lives in World Wars I and II and Korea will indeed have died in vain. It is not too late to turn the present tide toward war instead to peace.

Tax-Sheltered TVA Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Benjamin Strong, president of the United States Trust Co. of New York, a leading institution in the field of trust administration and investment management, on July 24, 1961, addressed the following letter to the President of the United States relative to the great tax advantages enjoyed by the Tennessee Valley Authority power consumers.

Mr. Strong notes that to make TVA's so-called yardstick a true comparison with free enterprise, TVA should collect from its customers and remit to the U.S. Treasury and to local taxing authorities an additional 15 percent of its revenues—about \$26 million based on 1960 operations. He suggests that "the Congress remove the TVA's Federal tax shelter so that all electric consumers could stand on an equal footing as regards to taxation."

I wish to call your particular attention to the chart at the conclusion of this letter which points out that one investor-owned electric company producing approximately 5 percent of the number of kilowatt-hours as TVA pays slightly more taxes than this Federal agency while another company producing about 32 percent of TVA's total kilowatt-hours pays 9½ times as much in taxes. I recommend that all Members of Congress take time to read this excellent and informative letter of Mr. Strong's and give serious consideration to his recommendations:

UNITED STATES TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK,

New York, N.Y., July 24, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Your recent reference to new electric rates of the Tennessee Valley Authority as a yardstick for the elec-

tric rates throughout the country seems unjust. It is virtually impossible for any investor-owned electric utility to contend with the rates of the TVA system with its Federal appropriations, subsidies and tax-free benefits.

The United States Trust Co. of New York is a leader in the field of trust administration and investment management of funds for individuals, families, and educational and charitable institutions of all kinds. Among the holdings of these customers of ours are many millions of dollars worth of stocks and bonds of investor-owned electric power companies. Many families and institutions depend on the income from these investments. When a cloud is cast upon these companies and they are discriminated against unfairly by the Government we feel duty bound to call the facts to the responsible officials.

Major differences between TVA and investor-owned electric utility companies are:

[In millions]

	TVA	Investor-owned utilities
Federal income taxes, 1960.....	None	\$1,100
Other taxes and payments in lieu of taxes, 1960.....	\$17	1,000
Appropriated funds (net for electric plant after repayments to the Treasury since 1933).....	1,200	(²)
Private investor funds (total capitalization at book value).....	\$100	\$4,300

¹ Based on compilations of the FPC for all class A and B investor-owned electric utilities for 1960.

² Not applicable.

³ Sale of TVA revenue bonds to the public.

⁴ Based on preliminary figures for Dec. 31, 1960, of the Edison Electric Institute.

These figures highlight the discrimination by TVA and other public power against the users of about 76 percent of the electricity in the United States. As seen above, the investor-owned electric utility industry paid \$1,100 million in Federal income taxes in 1960. These taxes were raised out of the operating revenues from electricity consumers in areas served by the private segment of the industry. TVA, on the other hand, has paid no Federal income taxes during its existence and actually has received subsidies amounting to over \$1,200 million from the Federal Government.

It seems inequitable that consumers of 76 percent of the electricity generated in the country should have to pay higher rates so that consumers of TVA may enjoy lower rates.

In 1959 Congress passed legislation to enable TVA to issue revenue bonds up to \$750 million to the public. This act removed from the Treasury the responsibility of providing TVA with annual funds needed for increased and more efficient generating, transmission, and distribution facilities. In the past year the Authority has successfully offered two bond issues of \$50 million each. This legislation, together with the public investor confidence in TVA's management which we strongly share, assures that the financing needs of the Authority can be provided without further tapping the Treasury.

To end the tax discrimination, the Congress should now enact legislation requiring TVA annually to collect from its customers and remit to the Treasury and to local taxing authorities an additional 15 percent of revenues (about \$36 million based on 1960 TVA revenues) derived from the sale of electricity. This would make TVA's so-called yardstick a true comparison with the performance of investor-owned electric utilities. Furthermore, it would provide additional funds for the Federal and local government at a time when large amounts of money for national defense and other important requirements are so anxiously being sought.

Attached is a chart showing by means of statistics certain of the discriminations already mentioned. Kilowatt-hour sales in 1960 for each of the investor-owned electric utilities surveyed were less than half those of TVA and yet each of these companies paid out more taxes than TVA.

It would be very much in the public interest for the Congress to remove the TVA's Federal tax shelter so that all electricity consumers could stand on an equal footing as regards taxation. Your inclusion of legislation to accomplish this as a part of your leg-

islative program would be most influential in securing its enactment and consistent with your objectives for the interests of the entire Nation.

Very respectfully yours,
BENJAMIN STRONG,
Chairman of the Board.

Company	Total revenues	Kilowatt-hour sales	Federal income taxes ¹	Other taxes	Total taxes	Revenues paid out in taxes	Average cost per kilowatt-hour (all customers)	Kilowatt-hour produced	Total taxes paid
	Thousands	Millions	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Cents	Percent	Percent
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).....	\$242,385	59,343	0	\$16,616	\$16,616	0.9	0.41	100.0	100
American Electric Power.....	338,078	27,206	\$28,265	29,387	57,652	17.1	1.24	45.9	347
Commonwealth Edison.....	469,430	22,171	57,444	57,096	114,540	24.5	2.11	37.4	690
Consolidated Edison.....	656,300	18,900	39,400	119,800	159,200	24.3	2.79	31.9	950
Florida Power & Light.....	172,680	6,943	31,804	12,827	44,631	25.8	2.49	11.7	269
General Public Utilities.....	203,734	9,846	23,737	13,459	36,196	17.8	2.09	16.6	219
Houston Lighting & Power.....	115,837	8,965	22,707	7,645	30,353	26.2	1.29	15.1	183
Kansas City Power & Light.....	67,738	3,003	8,583	8,584	17,167	25.4	2.25	5.1	103
Middle South Utilities.....	214,574	8,978	24,219	22,325	46,544	21.2	2.06	15.1	280
New England Electric System.....	179,939	6,263	13,287	22,372	35,659	19.8	2.43	10.6	468
Southern California Edison.....	305,799	17,440	33,350	44,390	77,740	25.2	1.75	29.4	217
Southern Co.....	319,162	22,759	33,071	23,834	56,905	17.8	1.40	38.4	343
Texas Utilities.....	201,576	11,054	39,756	17,701	57,457	28.4	1.83	18.7	346
Virginia Electric Power.....	160,588	8,100	20,899	12,852	43,751	27.4	1.81	13.7	264

¹ Based only on taxes actually paid. Excludes deferred taxes resulting from the use of accelerated depreciation and amortization.

Mainly About Money

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the House to an editorial in the New York Daily News of September 15 which I believe every Member of this body should read—particularly every every Member on the Republican side of the aisle. Under unanimous consent, I include the editorial, entitled "Mainly About Money," in the Appendix of the RECORD:

MAINLY ABOUT MONEY

Congress has authorized the President to spend \$4.253 billion on foreign aid during fiscal 1962 (began July 1, 1961).

Last week, the House got up the courage to cut \$596 million off this figure, in a bill to provide the money for foreign aid.

Day before yesterday, the Senate Appropriations Committee restored \$533 million of the House's cuts—including \$334 million in proposed giveaways to new, busted, and probably ungrateful, nations.

The money bill comes on for a Senate vote today. Senator ALLEN J. ELLENDER, Democrat, of Louisiana, an enemy of extravagance, says he will fight for a slash of \$250 million, but his prospects of victory don't look bright.

Apparently the Senate, like the President, still thinks we can buy friends around the world, despite all our long, sad, and costly experience to the contrary. Taxpayers, tighten your belts.

Well, at least there is some vague talk in administration circles about tapping Red Poland and Yugoslavia lightly on their hairy wrists because of recent unfriendly gestures of theirs toward the United States.

Yugoslavia's Tito kicked Uncle Sam around in a speech at the recent Belgrade convention of neutral nations, and Poland's U.S. Ambassador is shooting off his face in Washington about how the Western Allies will have to surrender to Khrushchev on West Berlin.

So the administration is talking, not about cutting off aid to these two countries, but about slowing down delivery of further aid. That'll show 'em, eh; and isn't that Kennedy a tough one, though?

The direction in which all this squandering, abroad and at home, is taking the Nation was indicated Wednesday in a Senate speech by Senator HARRY F. BYRD, Democrat, of Virginia—another longtime enemy of Government extravagance.

HEADING FOR \$106 BILLION

Keep spending at the present rate of increase per year, said Senator BYRD, and by 1965 the Federal budget will hit \$106 billion, as against the estimated outlay of \$87.7 billion in fiscal 1962.

BYRD does not object to spending every dime we need to spend on national defense—nor does anybody else that we know personally. What alarms him is the Kennedy administration's insistence on huge domestic giveaways and handouts as if there were no cold war.

Where the money is to come from, BYRD doesn't know. He says taxes can't be raised much higher; that in some areas they are already running afoul of the well-known law of diminishing returns.

Yet the President has started a tough-talk campaign to keep the steel companies from raising prices to offset the big wage increases scheduled for October 1. This has led Roger M. Blough, as president of United States Steel, to ask Mr. Kennedy publicly whether he is thinking of eventual peacetime price fixing by the Government.

If he is, he is thinking of a system which will choke down production and shrink tax revenues, as the Nation learned when President Truman hung stubbornly onto price controls after World War II.

Doesn't all this offer some valuable suggestions to the Republicans for campaign material in their fight to win control of Congress in 1962 and the White House in 1964?

A group of northeastern Republicans met at Hartford, Conn., yesterday, for a 2-day huddle on plans for 1962 and 1964.

FIGHT THE BANKRUPTERS

A good deal of talk was heard about getting an early start, building strong organizations from the grassroots on up, and making special efforts to increase GOP strength in the large cities.

That's fine, and we hope the talk will be followed by determined and persistent action.

But it looks to us as if the best single

issue the Republicans can raise, now and for years to come, is the issue of economy in government. Kennedy's economic advisers seem determined to spend the Nation into bankruptcy. The GOP, it seems to us, can best serve the people and itself by awakening the voters to this peril and keeping them awake.

Hon. Overton Brooks

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILBUR D. MILLS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 16, 1961

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in the House of Representatives in paying tribute to our departed friend and colleague, the admired and esteemed OVERTON BROOKS, of Louisiana, first chairman of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics.

It was a shock to me as it was to all the Members of the House to learn of his sudden passing. As has been stated, we had been advised that he was recuperating from a recent operation, and it was our hope and expectation that he would rejoin us here on the floor this week.

OVERTON BROOKS possessed in full measure those personal qualities of honor, integrity, and patriotism, of which our colleagues have heretofore spoken. He was a leader and a statesman and his work in establishing our Armed Forces Reserve and the Committee on Science and Astronautics on a sound basis is well known to everyone.

However, I would like to address my brief comments at this time to another quality, that of conscientious devotion to duty. OVERTON BROOKS spent all his working life in taking care of the needs of his district, his committee, and the Nation. He literally worked about a 20-hour day, 7 days a week. He was a man of temperate habits who diligently de-

voted attention to the best interests of the Nation. He took the time and effort to thoroughly brief himself on matters within the jurisdiction of his committee. As a committee chairman, I am in a position to know what a big task this is. Members also know that in launching a new committee—the Committee on Science and Astronautics, OVERTON devoted himself completely to the task. As its first chairman he established a record of achievement for that committee which will stand the test of time. He paid a great deal of attention to our space program and he is responsible, I believe, in large measure, for the speedup of the program. His death is a loss to the Nation, to the House of Representatives, but his achievements will stand as a monument to his patriotism, devotion to duty, and his integrity in the years to come.

I extend to his family and to his many friends in Washington and Louisiana my condolences and deepest sympathy.

Forecast Come True

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEM MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. CLEM MILLER. Mr. Speaker, in an illuminating editorial, J. Dwight O'Dell, president and editor of the Humboldt Beacon, Fortuna, Calif., sheds light on the current maneuvering in the propaganda war over Berlin. We can be grateful for this kind of searching analysis which has aroused widespread local comment. I commend it to those seeking a clearer picture of the true state of affairs in this troubled zone:

FORECAST COME TRUE

A prophetic private conversation about Berlin took place in California last month between the West German Defense Minister, Dr. Franz Joseph Strauss, and a newspaper friend of ours who also had just returned from Germany.

Dr. Strauss at that time asked that his prophecy be kept confidential until it proved true or the reverse.

The first phase of what the German defense chief foresaw has now come to pass, and our newspaper friend has told us about it.

The great and basic point at issue, in the view of the man who has to stand responsible for the defense of his nation, is whether or not the Kremlin can maneuver the West into negotiating on Berlin alone.

The situation in Berlin has been a tremendous natural advantage to the West. Although the Berlin military protocols when the war ended and the Potsdam treaty which formalized them now seem to have been totally unnecessary Western giveaways to the Communists, nevertheless, by a series of unforeseen developments the advantage in Berlin swung steadily to the West.

The comparison of the capitalistic system as evidenced by prosperous West Berlin, 110 miles inside the Iron Curtain and in immediate contrast to the gray and drab poverty, resulting from the Communist govern-

ment of East Berlin, was more than the Communists could stand.

Forty thousand East Berliners a day went to West Berlin to work, because of a labor shortage in the capitalistic city and economic poverty in the Communist city. These men went to and from their jobs by subway; all day long they saw the well-filled stores of the Western half of their city, the new cars and homes of their fellow workers. At night they related these conditions in their shabby, cold, and unpainted homes in East Berlin.

The result was defections at the rate of over 1,500 workers a day to the West, through Berlin alone. This was paralyzing the economy of East Germany by bleeding it to death of its working force.

The Kremlin had to stop this but didn't dare risk a war, because its supply lines from Moscow would run through Poland, which is ready for revolt, and through East Germany, which is sick to death of the Russian military invaders anyhow.

So the Kremlin wanted to negotiate on Berlin alone. With the West having practically everything it wanted in Berlin, enjoying an ideal situation with nothing more to gain, negotiations confined to Berlin could only result in appeasement and backing up—the West once more giving way to the Soviets.

The West's initial position was an offer to negotiate the whole German problem, not to permit the Berlin phase alone to be taken out of context.

This the Kremlin cannot stand, Dr. Strauss told our friend, for a peace treaty with both Germans, or with one unified Germany, necessarily includes popular vote of the people.

In such a vote, the defense minister said, the Communists could not possibly muster 10 percent of the total vote in East Germany alone, and practically zero in West Germany.

So the Communists will have to obscure this issue, Dr. Strauss said last month in this private briefing, and cause the American people to lose sight of the fact that the Western objective is to stand before the world for a plebiscite in Germany and a peace treaty with the German nation.

Accordingly he predicted a highly professional propaganda campaign to confuse American thinking and substitute Berlin for Germany in planning international negotiations.

If the Kremlin could get the West itself to propose a meeting on Berlin, the Soviets would have it made, Dr. Strauss said.

And he added:

Then you will see the Committee for Fair Play for East Germany, or whatever title is selected by that everyready group of leftists who unfailingly manage to line up with the causes of communism, begin running advertisements in the New York newspapers applauding negotiations on Berlin alone and warning of the deadful dangers of atomic war if the Reds do not get what they want.

That conversation was in July, at Bohemian Grove.

Now in August, Washington dispatches indicate that the West is about to invite the Kremlin to negotiate on Berlin alone, with only De Gaulle of France standing out.

And on August 29 there appeared in the New York Times an advertisement headed: "West German Rearmament with Nuclear Weapons Is the Main Issue in Berlin," asserting in effect that the Khrushchev position is reasonable and bespeaking trust in the stated Soviet proposal to establish a demilitarized city."

It was signed by the Greater New York Peace Groups.

Our newspaper friend says, "Here we go down the garden path once more. Gullible's Travels all over again."

Commendation of Secretary Freeman's Action Against Meatpackers and Food Chains

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES ROOSEVELT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, it unfortunately is a fact that condemnation and complaints are far more often heard than commendation. That is why I am, indeed, pleased to commend the action of the Honorable Orville S. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture.

Under the able leadership of Secretary Freeman, the Department of Agriculture brought prompt action against seven meatpacking companies, three national food store chains, and two lamb dealers for violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

Many persons have wondered why lamb prices which have understandably disturbed lamb producers have not been reacting to marketing conditions during the last several years. It appears that Secretary of Agriculture Freeman has the answer.

One might reasonably ask why are actions such as the one just instituted of such importance. An examination of the statutes discloses the fact that in providing for the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, it was clearly specified that the Federal Trade Commission shall have no power or jurisdiction relating to any matter which by that law was made subject to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture except when he should request the Federal Trade Commission that it make investigations—7 U.S.C. 227.

The release of the Department of Agriculture, dated September 14, 1961, regarding the proceedings mentioned, is worthy of note by all Members of the Congress. It is evidence that high officials of President Kennedy's administration are dedicated to act in the public interest. The release is as follows:

SEVEN MEATPACKERS, THREE CHAINS, TWO LAMB DEALERS CHARGED WITH VIOLATING PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

Seven meatpacking companies, three national foodstore chains, and two lamb dealers today were charged with violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman announced.

The complaint was filed with U.S. Department of Agriculture's hearing clerk by the Packers and Stockyards Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service, which administers the act. The charges are against packers James Allan & Sons (San Francisco), Armour & Co., Goldring Packing Co. (Los Angeles), John Morrell & Co., Rath Packing Co., Swift & Co., and Wilson & Co., food chains American Stores Co., the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., and Safeway Stores; and dealers Dwight L. Heath (Lamar, Colo.) and Perry Holley (Ogden, Utah).

Allan, American Stores, Armour, Goldring, Rath, Swift, Wilson, Heath, and Holley are charged with:

1. Failing to conduct their lamb buying operations in competition with, and independently of, each other.

2. Making arrangements or agreements that they would not compete against each other in buying lambs in certain producing areas.

These courses of action, the complaint charges, were followed with the purpose or with the effect of manipulating or controlling lamb prices, and restricting competition in lamb buying.

The complaint also alleges that on each large volume purchase of dressed lamb by A. & P. from packers Armour, Morrell, Rath, Swift, and Wilson, and by Safeway from packers Armour, Goldring, Swift, and Wilson:

1. All or most of the packers share in furnishing the chain's total requirement.

2. All or most of the packers sell the lamb to the chain at the same prices.

3. The packers commit themselves to sell the chain specific amounts of dressed lamb at the same price, prior to the time the packers buy lambs to fulfill their future commitments.

These practices, the complaint charges, have the effect of manipulating or controlling prices of lamb.

"These are gravely serious charges," Secretary Freeman declared, "against several organizations—packers, dealers, and retailers—who are important factors in the distribution of a vital food from our farmers to our consumers. If the allegations are proved, they will explain in part at least why lamb prices have not been reacting to marketing conditions during the last several years. This situation has understandably disturbed lamb producers, and we are investigating it thoroughly. Our investigation is continuing, and is looking into other aspects of lamb marketing. If the facts warrant, complaints may be filed against other persons.

"Unfair trade practices in the long run destroy competition and restrain trade," the Secretary said. "They have never in history resulted in benefit to the public interest. On the contrary, they have for the most part been symbolic in the end of low prices to producers, high prices to consumers, and large profits to those who indulged in unfair trading.

"We cannot allow such practices to be tolerated in the marketing of our food supply, and we will not," Secretary Freeman said. "Our responsibilities to our farmers, to the great majority of food marketers who do business fairly, and our continuing and growing responsibilities to consumers demand that we take prompt, vigorous action on such matters.

"That is the way we have dealt with this matter," the Secretary said, "and that is the way we are going to administer the Packers and Stockyards Act."

Aggressive administration of the act, he declared, will:

1. Assure livestock and poultry producers of true market values, reasonable marketing costs, accurate weights, adequate marketing services and facilities, and financial protection of proceeds.

2. Prevent and eliminate unfair, deceptive, fraudulent, discriminatory, restrictive or monopolistic practices in the meatpacking industry, and in the marketing of livestock, poultry, and meat.

Secretary Freeman said he has directed the Packers and Stockyards Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service to initiate immediate action in these six areas:

1. Conduct an extensive educational and enforcement program among the many market agencies and dealers recently made subject to the act, so that all will know what is required of them. Conduct a similar program for livestock producers, so that they will know the protections the act gives them,

and the procedures they should follow in filing reparation and other complaints.

2. Make an intensive examination of packer buying practices, to determine whether undue concentration of buying power has resulted in restraints of trade, restrictions of competition, or manipulation of prices. Also, make an investigation of feeding operations of packers and food chains to ascertain if they violate the act.

3. Determine the legality, and the appropriate administrative action, regarding such current livestock marketing problems as bonding adequacy; prompt payment; pencil shrink; dual operations of stockyard operators, market agencies and dealers; service or yardage charges at concentration buying points; and failure of buyers to compete.

4. Give greater emphasis to scale testing and check weighing of livestock, and closer scrutiny to existing rates and charges and stockyard services provided.

5. Revise and modernize existing regulations to take into account recent changes in the marketing system. As part of this modernizing, issue a series of interpretive statements to inform the industry as to whether certain existing practices are permissible or are in violation of the act.

6. Schedule periodic meetings with representative industry groups to establish closer industry-Government relationships, and to keep the Department abreast of marketing practices and needed program changes.

"This is an ambitious program," Secretary Freeman noted. "But it is an essential one, and we intend to move forward on it just as fast as our resources will permit. We have recently strengthened our enforcement agency for the act—the Packers and Stockyards Division. We stand solidly behind the employees who are engaged in this activity, and we ask the industry to give us their full cooperation and support."

Issuance of the complaint against these packers, dealers, and retailers does not prove they have violated the act. A USDA hearing examiner will hold a hearing on the charges, or respondents may waive the hearing by admitting the charges or failing to answer the complaint. USDA's judicial officer then determines whether the evidence substantiates the allegations. If he finds the firms have violated the act, he can order them to stop further violations.

Until the judicial officer makes this decision, the Packers and Stockyards Division by policy does not (except in the proceeding) comment or elaborate on charges made in its complaints nor discuss the evidence on which they are based.

Hon. Overton Brooks

SPEECH

OF

HON. B. F. SISK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 16, 1961

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in the feeling of shock at the loss of our friend and colleague, OVERTON BROOKS.

It was my good fortune to serve with OVERTON on the Select Committee on Space which was created in the shadow of sputnik in 1958 and later to serve under his chairmanship as a member of the Science and Astronautics Committee. I know of his deep concern for America's position in the space race and

his determination to make America first in this important field.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I wish also to comment upon his deep devotion to America and his strong support for the full and complete development of its natural resources, as is evidenced by his long service as an officer of the Rivers and Harbors Congress. He spared no effort in his support of programs for the building of America and those of us in the West shall ever be grateful for his support for the great water projects which have been so vital in building that part of our great country.

OVERTON BROOKS leaves a void in this body which will not be filled. I extend to his family and to his many friends in Louisiana my deepest sympathy on the passing of this great American.

Remarks of Archbishop John F. Dearden Before the Delegates to the Conventions of the National Catholic Social Action Conference and the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include an address of the Most Reverend John F. Dearden, archbishop of Detroit, which was delivered at the banquet of the joint convention of the National Catholic Social Action Conference and the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, on Friday, August 25, 1961.

I feel that it contains significant counsel for those who will study, interpret, and apply Pope John's social encyclical. I hope that the Members of the House of Representatives and the general public will find these remarks most interesting and timely:

COMPLETE TEXT OF ARCHBISHOP DEARDEN'S ADDRESS AT JOINT CONVENTION

For the first time the National Catholic Social Action Conference and the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice are meeting in joint convention. It is significant that Detroit is the site of this meeting.

This city has traditionally held a position of national prominence in the field of labor-management relations. In more recent years, it has come to be recognized also for its position in the field of race relations.

For these reasons we are doubly happy that Detroit has been chosen as the city in which these two important national conferences meet in common convention to advance through discussion and study the pursuit of related aims.

It is natural and proper that much that has been discussed in the convention has drawn its inspiration from the encyclical released only a few weeks ago, "Mater et Magistra." This most recent expression of the church's social doctrine will naturally capture the attention and hold the interest of

those who are gathered in this convention. In your many discussions, you have drawn copiously from the wealth of content that is found in this newest encyclical of our Holy Father. It will continue to be a source of study and discussion for a long time to come.

It is important to bear in mind that an encyclical letter such as this is an expression of the teaching office of him who bears, before all others, the commission to teach. As such it enjoys an authority that is unique. It lays upon all of us the obligation to plumb to the depths of its rich meaning and to work toward making a social reality what it teaches in the name of Christ.

It surely need not be said to this audience that the social teaching of the church is more than a fringe that ornaments her body of doctrine. In the new encyclical, Pope John XXIII has stated expressly: "We reaffirm strongly that the Christian social doctrine is an integral part of the Christian conception of life."

The place of the social teaching of the church could scarcely be defined with greater clarity than this. It is of the very core of Christian doctrine that our faith opens up to us a unique conception of life. The life that has come to us from God is raised to a participation in His own life through the redemptive action of His divine Son. We are to live as befits the sons of God.

If then Christian social doctrine is an integral part, as our Holy Father has stated, of this conception of life, then we cannot be true to our Christian heritage nor are we leading a complete Christian life unless we know and make our own the church's social teachings.

In this convention you have had occasion to broaden and deepen your knowledge of the social teachings of the church. At the same time you have had occasion to discuss many of the techniques through which these principles can be brought into practice. This is in accord with the recommendation of our Holy Father himself. "But it is indispensable, today more than ever, that this doctrine be known, assimilated, and translated into social reality in the form and manner that the different situations allow and demand."

You who have a better understanding of this field than most persons have need to play the role of teacher. Through your efforts these doctrines can be brought to the knowledge of others.

In this matter of teaching, however, I think that a prudent counsel should be offered to you. In your presentation of this content to others make a careful distinction between those principles that are an indispensable part of the content of Christian social doctrine and those particular, specialized, contingent applications that may be a matter of controversy. The principles must be held by all. The relating of these principles to certain particular instances may be open to a variety of interpretations. If we make the error of proposing that which is debatable with the same cogency as that which is above debate, we end by confusing those whom we would inform. The end result is that they come sometimes to look upon a substantial part of the content of Christian social doctrine as being only conjectural in its force. There is need here for prudence—the sort of prudence that preserves essentials intact and yet does not hesitate to formulate prudential judgments that point directly to sound Christian action.

Do not think for a moment that I am an advocate of the caution that hazards nothing. Progress must be made. And with all forward movement there is risk of a misstep. But just as we must not allow people to close their eyes to the social teachings of the church neither must we set forth as part of the teaching that which may rather be our own personal application to a very contingent situation.

Against the background of your discussions over the past 2 days, there should have emerged a recognition of the obligation that rests especially upon the laity, both as individuals and as members of associations to bring the church's social principles into every day economic and social life.

We cannot allow this doctrine to remain suspended in a vacuum. The very fact that it is social in character means that it must be brought into the marketplace, into the shop, into the office, into the home. And precisely because the opportunities to do this are most fully possessed by the laity, it is to them that the church looks for action. If the impact of the teachings of the church is ever to be felt in our society, it must come from those who are most completely and most broadly a part of that society, the laity. This is not simply a corporate obligation, it is an individual obligation. It must be recognized as such and accepted in the same light.

In recent months there has been a growing awareness of a weakening in the moral fiber of our social structure. Some good and true things have been said about the need of reexamining our ethical standards in private and public life. The cancer of moral illness is only too evident in many areas of our national life. It is all the more timely, therefore, to set ourselves with renewed dedication to master and to live the social teachings of the church. They have a direct relevance to the problem.

I know that your very presence here tonight is an indication of your strong persuasion of the importance of a well-rounded, complete Christian life. A life that is wanting in its regard for justice and decency and charity toward our fellow men falls short of the ideals and the teachings of our faith. And yet the task to which we set ourselves is a positive one.

We are not to be content with protests against injustice; we must set ourselves positively to the practice of justice in every field of endeavor that is open to us. To protest against want of charity toward our neighbor may at times be necessary; but it is of paramount importance to exercise toward our neighbor the charity that is part of the very fiber of our faith.

Tensions and misunderstandings and injustices can be resolved and must be resolved. The driving force that will make that possible is a single one—a love of God that brings with it an unqualified love of neighbor.

Democracy's Language

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER E. MERROW

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1961

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I include therein the following editorial from Foster's Daily Democrat, published in Dover, N.H., Thursday, September 14, 1961, entitled "Democracy's Language":

DEMOCRACY'S LANGUAGE

It would have been foolish to expect that the neutral nations, at their Belgrade meeting, would fully uphold the principles of democracy as we understand them. Free speech, free press, freedom from search of one's home, the right to fair trial by a jury of peers—these and other rights are regarded by Americans as inalienable. We tend to forget that to perhaps a third of the world's

people such things are unknown, and difficult to comprehend.

Even such a fundamental concept as majority rule never has occurred to the minds of vast numbers, some of whom have never even learned to count. For that matter the Russians, who were aware of the idea of majorities, had such a vague understanding of the principle that it meant little to them when communism deprived them of it.

It has been only a century since we outlawed slavery, and thousands upon thousands still exist under some form of human bondage. It is hard to make such people even understand the evils of dictatorship, of secret police, of a state's power to take human life at will and similar practices shocking to us. They simply do not know what we are talking about.

Democracy's appeal to mankind is a lofty thing. But democracy may have to save itself on a less lofty plane. It must learn to speak a language the backward peoples can understand.

Hero or Martyr?—Let's Have the Truth About General Walker

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, there are two sides to every controversy. General Walker is a case in point. A person accused is either innocent or guilty. Apparently a muzzle has been applied when a loudspeaker might be appropriate. The general is human and subject to making mistakes. Several accusations may seem irregular but by what stretch of the imagination, and since when, has it become a crime to speak out against communism.

The editorial appearing in the September 16 issue of the York (Pa.) Dispatch raises some serious questions that deserve answers:

LET THE GENERAL TALK

The treatment being handed out to a patriotic American, Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, is alarming.

Defense Department officials are releasing piecemeal information on the Army's investigation of Walker pro-blue troop information program for his former infantry division in Germany.

At the same time, Walker is not being permitted to defend himself. In short, it appears he's been muzzled.

Among other things, it is charged that Walker made some political recommendations to his troops, namely, that they consult a publication commending the conservative voting records of certain Congressmen.

As a result of an Army investigation, Walker was relieved of his command. But he has not been tried, apparently because the Army thinks it can't make the charge stick.

In the words of the investigating general: "It is obvious that any trial for such violations would be a most difficult and prolonged undertaking, fraught with intense and emotional publicity, certainly unfavorable to the Government, at least in part."

"A conviction would by no means be a certain result, and even if a conviction were obtained the sentence probably would amount to no more than a reprimand in view

of General Walker's brilliant combat record and sincerity of purpose in attempting to fight communism."

As we see it, Walker's case is not isolated. The question of censoring the anti-Communist speeches of military officers is now being debated in Washington.

Are we getting to the point where unpromising patriotism is a characteristic to be frowned upon? Are high-ranking officers to be punished without justification, or trial?

These are serious questions, and deserve serious examination. If there is any one agency of the United States where diluted patriotism is abhorrent, it is in our Armed Forces.

Transfer of Functions of Air Materiel Command

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. KUNKEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, the Air Force has just announced its decision to centralize the cataloging and interchangeability functions at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. This means the transfer of at least some personnel from 10 other air materiel areas located in various parts of the United States.

The Air Force claims this will result in greater efficiency and certain economies. Information at my disposal indicates that it would be more efficient and more economical to keep these functions decentralized, as they are at present.

In support of this position, I am including herewith a copy of a memorandum to the commanding generals of all AMA's, dated May 19, 1952, when the Air Force decentralized these functions and placed them at the various air materiel areas throughout the United States. It seems to me that in this document the Air Force has made a very strong case against its present action. I sincerely hope this decision will be reconsidered.

The memorandum follows:

HEADQUARTERS,
AIR MATERIEL COMMAND,
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO,
May 19, 1952.
To: Commanding generals, all AMA's, commanding officers, all other AMC installations.
Subject: Civilian personnel letter—AMC decentralization plan.

1. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this letter is to present a complete summary of the personnel plan which has been established to accomplish the decentralization program of the Air Materiel Command. By means of this letter members of civilian personnel officers of all Air Materiel Command stations will be made acquainted with the reasons and advantages for decentralization of selected Headquarters Air Materiel Command functions, the manner in which the personnel transfers will be carried out, some of the problems with which they will be confronted and generally as a subject of interest and concern for all. It is very important that civilian personnel officers take particular notice of the con-

tents of this letter and impress upon members of their staff the importance of rendering full support and cooperation.

2. THE REASONS FOR DECENTRALIZATION

(a) There are many advantages to be gained from decentralization from the headquarters point of view. To state a few of these should be sufficient to convince everyone of the absolute necessity for this undertaking. The Air Force has 36,000 employees who are living in the communities surrounding Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, most of whom are involved in administrative as opposed to production type of work. Such a large number of people engaged in substantially a paperwork operation causes many difficult administrative problems.

(b) The traffic on approaches to the work areas is tremendously heavy. Parking of vehicles on the base renders a great inconvenience to many employees because of the distance that they are required to walk. The communication systems are heavily overtaxed by the volume of telephone calls, teletype messages and pieces of mail in and out of the headquarters. For example, a million and a quarter pieces of mail and 46,000 teletypes were received during the month of April 1952. Housing facilities in the commuting area are so overburdened that many persons are required to live long distances away from their place of employment. Inadequate cafeteria and restaurant service has made it necessary to extend the lunch periods and the workday, thereby resulting in further employee inconveniences.

(c) Management analyst groups have pointed out ways and means of effecting huge economies by decentralizing activities of the headquarters to the location of related field activities, thereby eliminating costly timelags, reducing correspondence, and at the same time, increasing capacity and capability for rendering a greater service to other Air Force components.

(d) Aside from the reasons of efficiency and economy of operations, there is a strategic danger in having so much of the nerve center of research and logistical operations of the Air Force in a single location.

AMC DECENTRALIZATION AS IT AFFECTS CATALOGING

(Published by authority of the Secretary of the Air Force)

BASIC CONCEPTS OF AIR FORCE CATALOGING AND DECENTRALIZATION OF OPERATIONAL-TYPE CATALOGING FUNCTIONS

The responsibility for maintaining the Air Force cataloging system is assigned to the Air Materiel Command. This responsibility assignment applies to the executive management of the system as well as to operational-type functions incident to cataloging of Air Force items.

There was a time when both the executive management and all cataloging operations were performed by Headquarters, Air Materiel Command. This was before the Air Force had grown into the size it is today. As the number and complexity of items in the Air Force supply system grew, it became more and more evident that it may no longer be practical to perform functions of both executive management and large-scale operations at one single point, that is, at Headquarters, Air Materiel Command. This not only applies to cataloging but other logistical functions such as maintenance-engineering, materiel control, and others as well.

And so the concept of decentralization was born in 1952. It meant that certain operational type functions heretofore performed by Headquarters, Air Materiel Command, were to be transferred to the various AMC prime depots. As for cataloging, among others, the responsibility for preparing and submitting item descriptions for newly procured items was transferred to the prime

depots. As time passed, the effectiveness of decentralized cataloging operations has been repeatedly reviewed in light of practical experience and it was soon realized that additional functions could and should be transferred to the depots.

Not to increase the impact caused by current transition (conversion) to the Federal cataloging system, it was decided to make the additional decentralization a gradual process. Broadly speaking, by this gradual process it is meant that transfer of additional operational-type functions for a given commodity area (defined in terms of Federal supply groups or classes) normally is effected after items in that area have been converted to the use of Federal identification data and stock numbers and published in a USAF stock list. Hence, current decentralization of additional cataloging operational-type functions has been geared to the Air Force conversion schedule.

However, the Air Materiel Command is aiming—whenver possible and feasible—to decentralize additional cataloging functions prior to the effective conversion date established by the Air Force conversion schedule. In other words, the Air Materiel Command intends to fully decentralize a given Federal supply classification group or class just as soon as the initial (basic) USAF stock list for that group or class is released for printing action. Whether decentralization can be effected in such manner, it largely depends on the ability of the affected prime depot to absorb the additional workload at a specific time and still carry out normal cataloging operations, and on the percentage of items converted through the initial (basic) USAF stock list published by Headquarters, Air Materiel Command.

America, Awake

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD H. POFF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, the junior chambers of commerce in Roanoke, Salem, and Vinton, Va., have launched a campaign of public education which deserves the attention of America at large. Entitled "America, Awake," it is designed to dramatize the nature and extent of the Communist menace and to implement "the people's right to know their enemies."

Our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota, Hon. WALTER JUDD, recently addressed the first public forum. The success of that forum is reflected in the following editorial extracted from the September issue of the Roanoke World News:

Jaycees of Roanoke, Salem, and Vinton deserve the highest praise for the overwhelming success of their anti-Communist rally staged in the Crossroads mall last Saturday night. It was one of the finest public meetings ever held here.

Regarding the loud rattling of dishes from an overhead cafeteria and the constant movement of shoppers, more than 2,500 people sat spellbound listening to the exhortations of the noted counterspy, Herbert A. Philbrick and Representative WALTER H. JUDD.

The prolonged applause and rising tribute to both men testified to the mounting public realization of the enemy faced by the United States within and without. There is no

telling how many other thousands listened by radio.

The rally laid the groundwork for a coming detailed attack on communism through holding public classes in how to deal with this insidious foe of freedom.

A year ago—possibly even 6 months ago—such a meeting would not have drawn more than passing interest. The cry: "America, Awake" did not catch local people napping.

What can the average man or woman do? The Jaycees intend to tell them in the days ahead.

The Real Criteria

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, a subject involving the expenditure of some \$60 million, our prestige abroad and, more importantly, perhaps our national security and survival, should obviously be one far removed from political considerations.

It is for this reason that I commend to the attention of my colleagues in the House an excellent editorial from the pages of the Quincy (Mass.) Patriot Ledger on the location of the proposed moon flight center. It is titled "The Real Criteria," and rightfully points out that the selection of a site for the multimillion-dollar NASA project should be made with only one factor dominantly in mind—that such a site would be best suited for the job to be done, and, consequently, best for the national interest.

While I am personally confident that Massachusetts is ideally suited for the space flight center and is the logical choice, I will, of course, applaud the Space Agency's choice of some other area if it is evident that the selection was made in the national interest alone, and not governed by political considerations.

The editorial follows:

THE REAL CRITERIA

From the way some politicians are talking you'd think the proposed moonflight center was just another pork-barrel project.

Apparently some of the men who are engaged in political infighting over the center need to be reminded that the security and standing of the United States are involved. At no time during the preparations for putting a man on the moon should that be forgotten.

Yet people are talking about what the center can do for this or that local economy. They are urging that it be put in one location or another because of all the new jobs it would bring into the area.

These things are just plain irrelevant. What matters is serving the national interest by finding the place best suited for the job to be done.

The only good choice will be based not on politics but on the criteria spelled out by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

We have given the NASA's criteria a good deal of thought and we sincerely believe that the land now held by the U.S. Government in Hingham fills the bill better than any other site. But if there is some other site that better meets the specifications, we

would certainly agree that that's where the center should be.

The NASA in its list of essential criteria issued on August 17 ticked off the items that would be needed:

Water and land transportation facilities able to carry large, cumbersome space vehicles;

Communications including access to main routes of the long line telephone system;

Existing industries capable of supporting a highly scientific and technical research project and of building pilot models of large spacecraft, and a good supply of contractors and construction labor;

Nearness to a culturally attractive community to make it possible to recruit and retain scientists for the project; also nearness to a well-established institution of higher education, preferably one specializing in science and research;

Ample electric power up to 80,000 kilovolt amperes;

Water supply that can deliver 300,000 gallons of potable water and 300,000 gallons of industrial water daily;

An area of 1,000 usable acres including areas for low-hazard and nuisance installations requiring some isolation, and a suitable adjacent area for further development;

Mild climate permitting year round, ice-free water transportation and permitting out-of-door work for most of the year to facilitate operates, reduce facility costs, and speed construction.

In addition to the essential criteria, the NASA listed several desirable criteria. These considerations are an area's ability to absorb the increased population, the costs of development of the site, operating costs at the site, and availability of temporary facilities for the use of as many as 1,500 people in the same general area as the site.

It seems to us that this set of requirements could be most nearly met in only two States of the Union: California and Massachusetts.

A number of States could offer satisfactory transportation and communications facilities, adequate water and power, sufficient land area and a favorable climate. Only Massachusetts and California, however, have well-developed industrial centers, educational and research centers, and culturally attractive communities all within a comparatively small area.

California is out because the moonshot project has already been established as an east coast operation.

So Massachusetts looks like the logical site, and Hingham looks like the logical location. Be that as it may, we will welcome any site provided the NASA makes it clear that the best site was chosen and that the national interest, not petty politics, governed the decision.

The Late Honorable Overton Brooks

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 16, 1961

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it was with deepest regret that I learned of the death of our colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana, the Honorable OVERTON BROOKS. In paying tribute I join with those Members who knew him better than I, but I am grateful for the opportunity of serving with him for the past 3 years. I shall

always remember his warmth and kindness. He extended to me, as I am sure he did every new Member of Congress, the benefit of his many years of experiences in this House.

The degree of admiration and respect which was felt for OVERTON BROOKS has been manifested by the tribute paid him today. But his outstanding contributions have been long recognized by his colleagues and leaders. His most recent and important assignment was as chairman of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, where he played such a crucial part in planning the flight of the first American astronaut. He will be remembered as one who helped move America forward in the field of space and science. It is gratifying to note that only recently he was named as the outstanding Congressman of the Year for Science.

To Mrs. Brooks and to other members of his family, I extend my deepest sympathy.

Mary J. Herrick an Inspiration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 1961

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, national attention today is focused on education. Constantly we are regaled with statistics which prove the shortcomings of our educational systems.

Meanwhile our classroom teachers, the backbone of any system, work with dedication and unselfishness giving their best, despite handicaps too numerous to mention, to give us intelligent American citizens.

Too often, the work of the classroom teacher is taken for granted. He or she is never glamorized, usually blamed when things are not all we expect or demand.

On May 7, 1961, at McCormick Place in the city of Chicago, a fitting tribute was paid to Mary J. Herrick, a Chicago schoolteacher, whom I am proud to count as one of my constituents. Former students who have gone far in many fields and fellow educators joined with the people of Chicago in expressing the gratitude they felt for 40 years of dedicated work which Miss Herrick put into the lives of Chicago's children.

By unanimous consent, I am extending my remarks to call attention of my colleagues to some of the tributes paid to Miss Herrick, as reported in the May 1961 issue of the Chicago Union Teacher, as follows:

DUSABLE ALUMNI COUNCIL HONORS A GREAT TEACHER

In an unusual testimonial dinner, held at McCormick Place on May 7, 1961, the DuSable Alumni Council honored Miss Mary J. Herrick. The council described Miss Herrick as "more of an inspiration and a motivating force in more lives at DuSable than any other person known to them."

The biographical sketch in the program for the affair stated in part, "Miss Mary Herrick, social science teacher at DuSable High School for the past 26 years and public school teacher for 40 years, made a daily effort to inspire her students with the rights and duties of good citizenship. She has taken a personal interest in her students and aided in their success in various professions and businesses. She has rendered effective service also as a very active member on numerous committees, boards, and commissions."

Both the invocation and benediction were ably given by the Reverend Edsel Ammons, 1941, Minister of the Ingleside-Whitfield Methodist Church, who is the first Negro minister to be received into full membership of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Bernadine McGee Washington extended greetings and most capably acted as mistress of ceremonies. Remarks were made by Dr. A. John Brinkman, principal of DuSable High School; Raymond Harth, 1946, of the law firm of Rogers, Rogers, Strayhorn & Harth, president of the alumni council; John M. Fewkes, president of Chicago Teachers Union; Timuel D. Black, teacher, Hyde Park School, representing DuSable Alumni; and Miss Kaffie Pickens, president of the DuSable Student Council. Vocal solos were rendered by Albert Logan, 1940, and Geraldine Glover. Presentation of a gift to Miss Herrick was made by Mrs. Eloise Cornelius, program chairman, supervising social worker, State of Illinois.

Space does not permit our publishing the remarks of all of those who had a part in the program. We are including the following which are representative:

Miss Kaffie Pickens, president of DuSable Student Council: "J. B. Priestly in one of his recent addresses made this statement: 'We all need love, admiration, and hope.' If we think of these three needs in connection with our guest of honor today, we can honestly say that many hundreds of young men and women are leading fulfilled lives now because of her guidance.

"After knowing Miss Mary Herrick as a teacher, we feel that this is the secret of her success with students. She inspired us to do that little bit more than was ordinarily required, but at the same time she encouraged us and loved us.

"We are all here today to pay tribute to Miss Mary Herrick. It is my singular honor to be chosen to represent the DuSable High School student body. Miss Herrick, to you, our sincere and heartfelt thanks for your years of dedicated service to young DuSableites. We shall never forget you."

"Dr. Earl S. Johnson, emeritus professor of the social sciences, University of Chicago; at present, visiting professor of secondary education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin: "I wish to tell you, first off, that I asked to speak here today. I asked to be on this program—not because I think I am important but because Mary Herrick is and I wish to tell you why I think so.

"Because it is difficult to crowd into a few minutes what is in my mind and heart about Mary Herrick from whom I have learned much that is wise and good, I shall have time to share with you an account of only some of her gifts and contributions.

"Parenthetically let me observe that when, 2 years ago, I was through with my term of service in a certain institution in this city, I was through! When Mary Herrick is through here, she isn't through which shows that she's a better woman than I am a man.

"Like Mary Herrick, I have been in and out of a good many social studies classrooms in the last 40 years. But I have been in none in which love and reason were so well mated as in Mary Herrick's; I have been in none in which students were treated with such decency and dignity; I have been in

none in which the teacher sought more to make her students independent of her; I have been in none in which there was, and rightly, so little attention paid to the book and so much attention paid to the world of affairs. Mary Herrick is, thus, a true disciple of Montaigne, the great 16th century schoolmaster, who said that "bookish competence is a poor paltry competence" and that "whatever we see is sufficient book." Mary Herrick believes in students' seeing the thing, rather than merely seeing words about it.

"Mary Herrick comes closer than any teacher I know to understanding and practicing John Dewey's idea that, in order to have reliable social knowledge—social science—we must have social experiments. That, said he, is the way we developed our natural science knowledge and it is the only genuine way to a social science, to reliable social knowledge.

"Mary Herrick's students come as close to Dewey's idea as the classroom permits which is by the richest and most real social experience—living and doing democracy. Her classroom is a workshop in democracy.

"When this grand lady talks of social experiments—or social experience, for the difference is only one of shade and degree—she knows whereof she speaks. Her voice has been heard in city council chambers (sometimes uninvited), in State legislative halls (sometimes uninvited), in national welfare councils, and in the deliberative assemblies of the American Federation of Teachers—locally and nationally.

"In this latter assembly not only has her voice been heard, her pen has been at work and her words have been read. Many of you have, I am sure, read a brochure on "Discipline" done under the auspices of the federation and sold by thousands of copies. It is the most scholarly, insightful and useful analysis of the problem of discipline of which I know. You want to know something? It was written by Mary Herrick but her name appears nowhere in it. This is the Mary Herrick we all know—the selfless, untiring, patient, devoted, wise, and loving teacher, public servant, and professional leader.

"Her teaching has been dedicated not to her students remembering something—soon to be forgotten—but to doing something: resolving some issue, personal or social; relieving some anxiety about self or community; fulfilling some desire hitherto only vaguely felt but now known; satisfying some curiosity which was caught from her.

"In its largest dimension, her teaching has helped young people—hundreds at DuSable alone—to inquire into the nature of their own minds and purposes, which they learned to do by learning what is good and wise to mind and to purpose.

"I know no teacher who has, better than Mary Herrick, enacted the counsel of the poet, Ruskin:

"You do not educate a man by telling him what he was not, but by making him what he was not. The entire object of education is to make people not merely do the right thing, but enjoy the right thing; not merely industrious but to love industry; not merely learned but to love knowledge; not merely pure but to love purity; not merely just but to hunger and thirst after justice."

"And now, I trust not in anticlimax, I wish to work a little parliamentary magic. We hear a good deal, these days, about the teacher of the year. I wish now to move that Mary Herrick be named the teacher of this quarter century. Are you ready for the question? The "ayes" have it—the motion is carried."

Mrs. Eloise H. Cornelius, program chairman, in presenting Miss Herrick with a gift symbolizing what this great teacher meant to DuSable students, spoke as follows:

"Miss Herrick, we of DuSable alumni are aware that you would not consent to any tribute being paid to you from which you

would derive any personal gain. We are also aware that you would not accept any grand gesture in presenting you a gift. We, however, feel that inasmuch as you have not just been a teacher routinely performing your job but have always added the extra personal touch that meant so much to us, it is only fitting and appropriate that on this occasion, we should add the personal touch through a gift to you.

"We do not know what the craftsman who designed this pin had in mind. It is in the form of a shaft of wheat. We consider this fitting inasmuch as wheat is the grain from which we get bread, the staff of life, and you have given us life in helping us to accept the dignity and worth of ourselves as human beings. We are also reminded of the Biblical reference to wheat, wherein the wheat and tares are together but the wheat is symbolical of the right and good. You also have stood for the right and good. As you wear this pin, wear it not just as a pin, but as a token of our love, admiration, and esteem."

In his brief remarks, Raymond Harth announced that the Mary J. Herrick Scholarship Fund was being established by the DuSable Alumni Council. This would be set up initially as a \$1,000 Scholarship Fund which would be replenished each year by at least \$500. The purpose of the fund would be to assist needy students already in college or those about to enter college. (Incidentally, anyone interested in contributing to the fund can still do so by contacting Mr. Harth at 69 West Washington—RA. 6-9626.)

Miss Herrick in responding to the many tributes said in part, "I am pretty much of a heretic. I believe you should use any methods you can—like Gabriel's horn—to get your message across." . . . I have never had serious disciplinary problems in class because I expect the students to behave, and they do. I expect them to learn things; and if they don't, I tell them why they've got to. . . ."

CHICAGO TEACHERS UNION PRESENTS CITATION

At the 21st annual education conference of Chicago Teachers Union, Miss Mary J. Herrick, vice president of American Federation of Teachers and a charter member of Chicago Teachers Union, was presented with a citation honoring her for her long years of service both to education and to teachers unions. In presenting the award to Miss Herrick, President Fewkes stated in part that Miss Herrick could well be called Miss Union Teacher. Mr. Fewkes reviewed some of Miss Herrick's accomplishments through the years not only as an outstanding citizen but as a superior teacher who has long been a union teacher and who has worked hard for the union teachers' cause, in the Federation of Women High School Teachers, the American Federation of Teachers and the Chicago Teachers Union. President Fewkes made the point that Mary Herrick is an excellent example of the fact that one can be a superior teacher and at the same time be a union teacher. He implied also that a teacher's success is measured by the lives he influences. Therefore, Mary J. Herrick has been a great teacher.

Inscribed on the citation was the following:

"Chicago Teachers Union honors Mary J. Herrick for a lifetime of exceptionally constructive service to the public schools and to the teacher-union movement; for her courageous professional leadership and sound research not only in the crucial, early days of the American Federation of Teachers and during the formation of the Chicago Teachers Union, but also throughout the years; for her continuous productive activity in many civic organizations; and for the inspirational guidance she gave to the children she taught.

"JOHN M. FEWKES,
"President."

"MAY 27, 1961."

Mission Radio Moved to Miami**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF****HON. DANTE B. FASCELL**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the World Radio Missionary Fellowship, which operates radio station HCJB in Quito, Ecuador, has recently moved its headquarters to Miami, Fla.

This organization, which established HCJB 30 years ago as the world's first missionary station, has over the years done an outstanding job of presenting music, news, educational and religious broadcasts to peoples around the world.

In addition to HCJB, the World Radio Missionary Fellowship operates station HXO in Panama; is buying a station in Uruguay; and has just received a television license in Ecuador.

We, the citizens of Miami, Fla., are indeed happy and proud to have the headquarters of the "Voice of the Andes" now located in Miami.

The work of the fellowship is not limited solely to the broadcasting field as the organization operates two fine hospitals in the city of Quito.

I would like to insert into the RECORD the following article from the Miami Herald, dated September 16, 1961, which details the story of the World Radio Missionary Fellowship:

MISSION RADIO MOVED TO MIAMI

The North American headquarters for what is probably the world's most famous missionary radio project has been moved to Miami.

The World Radio Missionary Fellowship, which operates station HCJB in Quito, Ecuador, has opened offices at 2741 NW. 75th Street in a shift from Talcottville, Conn., near Hartford.

Dr. Joseph Springer heads a staff of eight who will man the offices for the "Voice of the Andes."

He will tell of the work of HCJB at a coffee at 10 a.m. Thursday at Sylvania Heights Baptist Church, 5859 SW. 16th Street, and explain how the move to Miami will facilitate the shipping of materials to mission posts and make it easier to direct the missionaries themselves into and out of the United States.

Dr. Springer said the organization's Call of the Andes magazine will be distributed from here and this will become the financial center for the work.

HCJB will be 30 years old this Christmas, he said, and was the first missionary radio station ever set up. Now there are 29 in operation around the globe and several others are in the process of being built.

The World Radio Missionary Fellowship now also operates station HXO in Panama in conjunction with the Latin American Mission and is in the process of buying another station in Uruguay. In addition, the organization has been seeking for the past 5 years to get a license in Europe.

Dr. Springer said HCJB already is heard around the world and work is underway to step up the transmitter from 50,000 watts to 100,000 watts with the completion of the mission station's new hydroelectric plant.

The station has 34 hours of programming a day, he said, since it is both short and long wave and sometimes has different programs on the different wavelengths.

Broadcasts are in nine languages—including Russian. Last year the station received 43,000 letters from 100 countries and the mail is running about 50 percent ahead of that this year, he said.

In the last 5 years, 1,726 of those letters have come from behind the Iron Curtain—including Russia.

The programs offered on the station include good music, news, and many educational courses—ranging from farming to English—as well as religious broadcasts, Dr. Springer said. The station has achieved semiofficial status as a disseminator of Ecuadorian culture, he said, and broadcasts from the presidential press room or from the Chamber of Deputies and follows the President to ceremonies.

Dr. Springer is convinced that the popularity of HCJB is one of the reasons Ecuadorians had the warmest welcome of all Latin America for both Adlai Stevenson and former Vice President Richard Nixon on their tours of the continent.

The programming is effective in rural Ecuador because of the mission station's 11-year-old project of building small radios which can be tuned only to HCJB.

More than 4,000 such radios are in use and the pace of production is being stepped up to 1,500 sets a year this year with cheaper, easier to assemble transistor sets.

Dr. Springer himself worked in the programming end of the station for the 8 years he was in Ecuador and he plans to go back next year. He sang and his wife, Betty, played piano and organ for some of the broadcasts.

The couple will be featured in a musical program at 7:45 p.m. Sunday at Calvary Baptist Church, 226 SW., 17th Avenue.

Dr. Springer began his gospel singing career with the late Percy Crawford in his hometown of Philadelphia. He was bass soloist for the Crawford radio broadcasts while he was attending King's College, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Eastern Baptist Seminary.

He got interested in HCJB when he was a pastor in Cleveland. One of the guests for the missionary conference sponsored by his church was Clarence Jones, the president and founder of HCJB.

Already interested in radio and missionary work in general because of his background, Dr. Springer then joined the staff of HCJB in 1951. He taught in the high school for mission children in addition to doing programming for the station.

Dr. Springer noted that the work of the World Radio Missionary Fellowship is not limited to broadcasting. He said, for example, that the organization operates two hospitals in Quito.

But broadcasting is the main effort and it will be expanded soon because HCJB has just received a television license in Ecuador.

**The Honorable Thaddeus M.
Machrowicz****SPEECH
OF****HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 15, 1961

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I welcome this opportunity to join the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KLUCZYNSKI] and others in paying tribute to our good friend, TAD MACHROWICZ, who is leaving us to join the Federal bench. Parting is often sweet sorrow. All of us here

in the Congress have the highest regard for TAD, and we hate to see him leave. "To have a friend you must be a friend," as the old bard of Concord, Ralph Waldo Emerson, said. You have been a friend through many years. You have been one of my closest associates here in the Congress. I am only too happy to join the others in wishing you God speed. A noble, erudite, learned son of Michigan, we wish for you and Sophie and Ted and Don all the success that we know will come by reason of your high position.

Let me say this to you and to your fine sons, Ted and Don, so that it will be on the record:

If they ever come to Washington, or if they meet an old friend or a neighbor who, looking at them will say, "like father, like son" then they will know that they have been a success.

Good luck to you, TAD.

The Late Honorable Overton Brooks**SPEECH
OF****HON. CATHERINE D. NORRELL**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 16, 1961

Mrs. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, my feeling of regret and sorrow is exceedingly deep and keen at the death of one of my most loyal and best friends, OVERTON BROOKS. To know of the grief of his wife, Molly, and his daughter, Ann, is to live again that tragic time which many of us have experienced. I also know that the many expressions of sympathy help to ease the pain and the sorrow that comes with so great a loss.

OVERTON BROOKS was a fine man, a stalwart man, and a Christian gentleman—one whose ear and heart were attuned to the needs of his fellow man; one who was always anxious to serve the best interests of his country.

OVERTON BROOKS was a man of high ideals and principles, and a man of unquestioned integrity. He brought to the office of Representative from the Fourth District of Louisiana a wealth of knowledge and experience, ability to lead, and an insatiable thirst for information. He was constantly in search of new methods of furthering technological assistance to his beloved United States.

Congressman Brooks has made a secure place in the hearts and memories of those with whom he served in the Halls of the Congress. His courtesy and thoughtfulness to his colleagues was unflinching.

His innate sensitivity to the needs of those close to him was demonstrated most forcefully to me and to my office staff when sorrow came our way. OVERTON came over to the office and offered his assistance in many ways. None of us will ever cease to love him for his thoughtfulness and his kindness.

To Molly, his beloved wife, and Ann, his adored daughter, may I say that your wonderful memories of many happy

years with OVERTON will help you over spots which are made rough with sorrow and loss. You have my deepest sympathy, in which my daughter Judy joins me.

To those of us who had the good fortune to know Congressman BROOKS as our friend, we are indeed made richer by this friendship, and better men and women for his having passed our way.

To Prohibit Shipment in Interstate or Foreign Commerce of Articles Imported From Cuba

SPEECH
OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 15, 1961

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, with reference to the bill to cut off trade with Cuba, which has passed the House unanimously, I joined all of my colleagues in support of this bill. At the same time, I want to state that the people of my district, especially the cigar workers of Tampa, who will be affected by such an embargo, are willing to make any necessary sacrifices; however, they insist on the President backing them up by giving the firmest possible leadership in the fight to rid Cuba of Communist Castro. They were shocked and dismayed at the abortive Cuban invasion failure, because of the lack of air coverage support. They were likewise shocked and dismayed at the tractors-for-prisoners blackmail deal. They want all aid, directly and indirectly, to Cuba cut off, the present ominous military buildup stopped, and all available pressures brought to bear against communism in Cuba and elsewhere in this hemisphere as well as throughout the world.

To this end, and because I believe it voices the sentiment of all Americans I have written a letter to the President concerning their wishes, and I include it in its entirety in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for all to see:

SEPTEMBER 16, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As you undoubtedly know, the House unanimously passed H.R. 8465, intending to cut off all trade with Cuba, and, as is evidenced by the hearings, the area in this country most adversely affected is the great Tampa Havana cigar industry, which employs some 6,000 people, and which is reliant upon the import of Havana tobacco for its continuation. The families of many residents of my district have been employed in the cigarmaking industry for generations past, and the largest part of this trade embargo against the present \$30 million a year remaining imports is Havana tobacco.

As I said, the bill passed unanimously, and thus obviously with my support. The purpose of this letter is to tell you, Mr. President, that it is my belief that all the people of my district, including those employed in the cigar industry, are willing to take any needed calculated risks and make any nec-

essary sacrifices to end this Cuban Communist threat some 90 miles from our shores—far too close to Tampa itself.

I believe, likewise, that the people of Florida and of the entire Nation are willing to make any sacrifices and take any necessary risks, if called upon by their President and their Congress to do so. Should this bill become law, and the people of Tampa thus be called upon by the Nation to make this sacrifice, then it is my hope that this expression of what I believe to be their willingness to do so, as evidenced by my vote, will at this critical time give you the needed strength and fortitude in the knowledge that America is willing and anxious to support a strong anti-Communist drive against Castro in Cuba.

This bill, along with other unanimous action taken by the House this session, calling for firm and resolved leadership in opposition to Communist Castro, and as evidenced by the amendments passed to the foreign aid bill and the anticommunism in the Western Hemisphere and Cuba resolutions passed, should leave little doubt in your mind of the unqualified willingness of the people of the United States to back you up as our President in marshalling every available force against Castro now before it is too late—before we have Communist imported missiles on Cuban launching sites aimed at Florida and our Nation.

I, in joining all of my colleagues in support of this bill, state the people of my district are willing to make any necessary sacrifices, but, at the same time, they insist on you as our President backing them up by giving the firmest possible leadership to this fight. They were shocked and dismayed at the abortive Cuban invasion attempt, because of the lack of air coverage support. They were likewise shocked and dismayed at the tractors-for-prisoners blackmail deal. They fortified by the action of the House on the foreign aid bill, want all aid directly and indirectly to Cuba cut off, the present ominous military buildup stopped, all available pressures through the Organization of American States and the United Nations brought to bear against communism in Cuba and anywhere else in this hemisphere, full support of the Cuban exiles in forming a Cuban government in exile, and the proper encouragement of them toward an eventual takeover, as well as an end to all available dollar sources to Castro, including the \$5 million annual drain from the Guantanamo base payroll being stolen by Castro right outside the gates when his bank forces the exchange of worthless pesos for valuable dollars.

As a matter of fact, such leadership could conceivably result in the overthrow of Castro even before the stockpiles of Havana tobacco are exhausted, assuming this bill becomes law.

I trust that the expression of willingness on the part of many citizens of my district of very moderate income—many of whom it would be almost impossible to retrain for other jobs—to make a substantial sacrifice on their part, as evidenced by my vote for this bill, will have the effect of further fortifying you in your determination to evolve a much needed effective program to rid this hemisphere of Castro and to oppose all other Communist threats throughout the world—fortifying you in the knowledge, as evidenced by this willingness of some 6,000 citizens of my district to make this substantial sacrifice if needed, that all America likewise stands ready to back your administration in such efforts. I trust that such an effective anti-Communist Cuban program will be forthcoming in the near future—as well as worldwide firmness in dealing with the threat of atheistic communism.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM C. CRAMER,
Member of Congress.

Creating Balanced Military Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 5, 1961

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I submit for reprinting in the RECORD a speech presented by Gen. Clyde D. Eddleman, Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, at a banquet meeting of the Armed Forces Chemical Association at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, in Washington. This was an outstanding and well attended meeting of leaders in the field of science and in research and development. Some of them are prominent in business, some in the Armed Forces of the Nation. All of them are dedicated Americans who enjoyed, as I did, General Eddleman's impressive speech.

CREATING BALANCED MILITARY POWER

(Remarks by Gen. Clyde D. Eddleman, Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, at a banquet meeting of the Armed Forces Chemical Association, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., Friday, September 15, 1961)

It is a pleasure and an honor for me to have this opportunity to be with you this evening. The leaders and the members of the Armed Forces Chemical Association can take justifiable pride in the contributions your organization has made over the years in improving the combat capability of our Nation's Armed Forces. Advances in technology, largely the product of your imagination and ability, have been accelerated by the free and rapid exchange of information made possible through your association.

Advanced technology not only has contributed to the effectiveness of our military forces but, in so doing, it has added a multitude of complex problems in equipment, organization, training and tactics. As a result, the Armed Forces have become progressively more and more dependent on American industry for aid in solving our many diverse problems. Such interdependence demands an effective industrial-military effort which can be achieved only by mutual cooperation and understanding. Your association has made a significant contribution in this field of which the Army is proud to be included.

Our mutual recognition of the need for balanced national military power is adequately emphasized by the theme of your conference; therefore, I shall touch only briefly on that important point. I will, however, cover some of the practical problems now confronting us in creating that balanced power—particularly as the Army is involved—and I will outline some of the methods for their proper solution.

The unstable world in which we live contributes inordinately to the multiplicity of national security problems which now face us. It is a world with an accelerated population growth; with millions of underprivileged people hungering for a better way of life; with nationalism rampant in numerous new nations; and with an exploding technological revolution which has already projected four men into outer space. Small wonder it is that the status quo will be denied to us for many years ahead.

The Berlin crisis is but one part of a broader challenge we face today in this dynamic and unstable world. For the past 15 years the menacing attitude and actions of Communist leaders, who are obsessed with

their own ideology, have been a source of world tensions. The powerful armed forces maintained by the Communists throughout this period have provided their leaders with an enormous political flexibility of which they have taken full advantage. Based on past performances and the current pattern of events, we are forced to conclude that their ambition for world conquest remains unabated and that the free nations of the world will continue to be confronted with threats ranging from nuclear annihilation to economic demoralization.

Thus we find ourselves faced with threats which are economic and political as well as military; threats which transcend the purely military task. In short, we must maintain, in addition to our already enormous military effort, our productivity on the farm, in the laboratory and in the factory. We must have a balanced defense against this threat in all of its forms; a defense backed by a strong national will and a renewed dedication to defend our cherished freedom. We must be able to defeat any challenge with the full mental, moral and physical resources that the free world is able to muster; and to do so under U.S. leadership.

Recently I heard a prayer which expresses our needs today very clearly. In part, it said, "Grant us strength, fearlessly to contend against evil, and to make no peace with oppression; and that we may reverently use our freedom, help us to employ it in the maintenance of justice among men and nations." Unquestionably we need that kind of strength now. We can develop it by renewing our faith in America and by devoting to her service the means necessary to retain our national strength.

With a full realization of the multiple crises facing us worldwide, the Congress, upon the recommendation of the President, has recently made provisions for the rapid improvement in the balance and flexibility of our military forces. These measures will enable us to oppose more effectively the threats of aggression in all of its forms and wherever it may occur. Also, they will enable us to create a better balance between our conventional and our nuclear capabilities, thus providing our national leadership with much greater political flexibility in the international arena.

Under the aforementioned measures, the authorized strength of the Army will increase from its present 875,000 to a total of 1,008,000 by the end of this fiscal year. This action recognizes the importance attached to the role of Army forces in meeting the numerous and varied military threats arising around the world today. There is no surer deterrence to aggression, in any particular locality than to have first-class, combat-ready military forces in being on the ground. Where we lack such forces, we must be able to reinforce promptly our allies, located in the area, with the necessary strength to defeat actual aggression or deter threatened incursions.

Today, confronted with a potential military threat along much of the Communist periphery, we must either have military forces "there" or be able to deploy them there in time with enough force to insure preservation of our vital interests and those of our allies.

We in the Army have taken cognizance of the problems facing us in meeting these threats in various areas of the world—areas ranging from the highly industrialized complex of Western Europe, through the jungles and forests of southeast Asia, across the arid but oil-rich wastes of the Middle East, to the strategic northern approaches of the frozen Arctic.

These problems—inherent in the wide variety of operational circumstance in which we must be prepared to fight—have caused us to create a flexibility which has never existed before in the Army in the degree

now required. Quite obviously we would not use the same types of equipment in all areas of the world. We would not require the same amount or the same types of transport, nor would we use the identical battle formations. We have adopted recently a new division organization which we are confident will meet our requirements for far greater versatility.

Our principal objective is to produce a capability flexible enough to respond to the variety of situations which may occur anywhere in today's turbulent world. While primarily organized for either nuclear or nonnuclear conflict, our new divisions are particularly adaptable to meet the limited war threat. Nonnuclear firepower is increased; tactical mobility (both ground and air) is improved and is tailored to the operational environment—and a new building-block concept is incorporated in which the types of combat maneuver elements are readily interchangeable. We are creating fully mechanized divisions—for the first time in the Army's history.

Using the building-block concept of organization, variable numbers of infantry, tank, and mechanized combat maneuver battalions will be added to a fixed division command and support base, to form armored, mechanized or infantry divisions tailored for particular missions. Airborne divisions will have a similar capability for rapid and variable tailoring.

Application of this concept will permit increased armored and mechanized strength in the divisions in Europe. For the divisions in the Pacific and other overseas areas, and those held in strategic reserve in CONUS, composition will differ markedly. These units will be tailored to their missions and the operational environment in probable areas of employment.

The building-block structure will be extended to the units of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve. This concept, coupled with new training and equipment programs, will facilitate much more rapid callup of our high-priority Reserve units.

I cannot overemphasize how significant it is to us that the readiness of our Reserve units today is so improved. Late last month, as you know, the President announced that Army units composed of some 46,000 reservists would be called into active service this year. I am confident that these units, with only 30 days' notice, will move right in and pick up their missions in our expanded Army without any loss of time or effectiveness. We have Reserve readiness plans that will reduce even further the time required for callup and deployment of our Ready Reserve units. The attainment of these reorganization and readiness objectives will make a significant contribution to our combat capability for both general and limited war.

In addition to improving our division organization, the Army has increased emphasis on special forces, those highly skilled specialists who are trained for paramilitary operations and unconventional warfare. We are not only doubling the numbers of our present forces, but we are accelerating research and development of highly specialized equipment for their use. By so doing we are improving our own capabilities in this field and at the same time we are making a major increase in the training, assistance, operational advice, and equipment to our allies worldwide. These increased efforts in support of our allies will be important in assisting them to combat subversion and guerrilla warfare which—in many countries—continue to threaten seriously their internal security and political stability.

None of these organizational innovations, alone, will produce the required readiness for modern combat. Inasmuch as we do not hope to compete on a man-for-man basis,

we depend on technological supremacy to compensate for numerical manpower inferiority. We must have more competent leadership, be better organized, more adequately trained and with equipment superior to those who would employ military force against us. We need weapons and equipment—the most modern that our ingenuity and technological skill can devise. It is as necessary to move forward in materiel modernization as it is to continue our emphasis on training the world's most versatile and capable soldiers and units.

Therefore, a parallel program for modernization of materiel is essential. These new divisions and their nondivisional support units must be provided with the very best in equipment if their full combat capability is to be realized. Specifically, improved aircraft, armored personnel carriers, self-propelled howitzers and other forms of conventional firepower, as well as the latest innovations in communications equipment—are necessary.

We must improve the basic efficiency of our equipment, but also, we must design it for all reasonable types of combat to be encountered in a wide variety of operational environments. There has always been a need for simple, rugged, lightweight weapons; man-portable, reliable sensors which can detect movement, including that of humans, under varying conditions of weather and terrain; and simple, secure long-range communications systems. These needs are even greater today.

These are just examples. There are many others, and the problem never seems to be solved. Technological development is—and I hope will continue to be—a dynamic process which will keep promising new, improved weapons as long as combatants require them.

Keeping up with such dynamic materiel requirements poses an extremely difficult problem for the military planner—but he can find solace in the fact that one of our most valuable assets—a leading source of strength in America—is our great industrial capability. This capability spans the gamut of science and industry—from basic research, through engineering design, to production and distribution.

We in the Army are fully mindful of our dependence on your imagination and talents to help us solve our material problems. Because of your technical competence, I hesitate to suggest areas which we might emphasize with mutual profit. Nevertheless, I value our close relationship so highly that I believe it worthwhile to mention a few points that warrant emphasis.

First, each of us must do our utmost to insure that the important technological breakthroughs of the future becomes ours—and not those of our potential enemies.

Second, it is important that we provide our troops with equipment which is qualitatively superior to that of our enemies. We should never require American soldiers to enter combat with less than the best we can provide.

Third, both industrial and military research and development should devote increased effort in the exploitation of the new frontiers found in basic research. I know that industry has advanced many highly imaginative proposals to the Army. In consonance therewith, our military planners are attempting to provide proper guidance to industry's research and development community on the Army's needs for new weapons and equipment. This exchange of ideas among military planners and our teammates in industry is vitally important to our military preparedness.

Last, we must continue to work together in reducing overall lead time to the absolute minimum. This factor is particularly important in the present era of scientific and technological growth—a period in which we cannot afford to lag behind in translating

good research ideas into functioning military hardware.

Gentlemen, in closing I should like to restate my pleasure for this opportunity to meet with you. Because this year is a critical one in our Nation's history, each of us has a personal responsibility to see that our national will and sense of purpose are reaffirmed and channeled to meet the challenge which faces us.

You—the leaders of industry—and we in the military must continue our close association to insure that our military forces are fully adequate to the tasks ahead. Our national security depends as never before upon your imagination and boldness.

I assure you that the Army and the other Services are doing their utmost to provide the balanced military posture needed. I am confident that each member of the Armed Forces Chemical Association is also doing his part.

Thank you.

Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s Record Discussed by Father Henry Beck in American Church News

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1961

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, American public opinion and the Nation's press need men and women who search out the truth and present it with conviction and courage. It is strange therefore that some of the very persons who are doing the most in the field of personal journalism are subject to the meanest personal attacks on the part of those who usually claim "smear" whenever an unpleasant fact is revealed. One of those men who has been given the "treatment" during recent years by the superliberal left wing part of our society is Fulton Lewis, Jr. Usually a brave newscaster just has to sit and take it. So I found it rather refreshing and encouraging to read that an intelligent church publication had decided to find out firsthand what manner of man Mr. Lewis really is. The Reverend Henry C. Beck has been a skilled journalist all his life. Before he was ordained a priest, he wrote many outstanding secular news stories. Now he gives his talents to the Episcopal Church and serves as editor in chief of the American Church News issued monthly by the American Church Union, located at 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

Father Beck is still the author of a regular Sunday column in the Newark Star Ledger, and is the author of a recent book about the State of New Jersey, the subject of his weekly column. He has carefully studied the career and writings of Fulton Lewis, Jr. He has talked to friends and foes alike, to his priest and confessor, to his staff, and to other thoughtful persons in Washington. Now after prayerful meditation, he shares with all of us his findings in the September issue of the American Church News entitled "Fulton Lewis,

Jr., Churchman at Work". Because of Mr. Lewis' many contributions to the welfare of his Nation and his church, we are all indebted to Father Beck for all the time and energy he spent getting this constructive article together. I think it merits the careful attention of my colleagues and the press, as well as all faithful church-going persons:

FULTON LEWIS, JR., EPISCOPALIAN

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—There is a technique as old as the Christian cause. Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ did not know it as "the smear" but that is what it was. In short, it is character assassination. Wondering if such a technique was not being used in relation to the forthright and always documented statements of Fulton Lewis, Jr., churchman and an Anglo-Catholic, the editor of the American Church News gave a day from his schedule to go to Washington and seek the truth. The following is a report of that day and of the man who emerged from its routine.)

(By Henry C. Beck)

If you should take the word of some of the bishops and councils in circles of the church, you just might associate the name of Fulton Lewis, Jr.—he uses a small "j"—with such other names as those of Gerald L. K. Smith, William F. Buckley, Jr., editor of the National Review, and Representative FRANCIS E. WALTER, chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

For, as long ago as last January Bishop Pike, one of four Episcopal bishops in California, declared that McCarthyism was once more on the rise, that it was a grassroots movement without a leader, but even so a movement with many would-be leaders, naming names and describing their owners as "small fry" from among whom might come someone of whom "we all can be fearful."

Friends of Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio news commentator whose voice is an American household commodity every weekday evening, were sure there must be some mistake. Beyond that, they were certain that those who so glibly had dropped Fulton's name among reported "publicans and sinners" did not know that the man is an Episcopalian, a vestryman of St. David's Church, Washington, D.C., and that he has been long respected in Christian and Hebrew congregations where his work as a force for what he thinks is right has made him more than a voice.

I wanted to know the facts and so I arranged to talk with Fulton, to spend a day in his office, at his broadcast and in his home, and to meet the members of his staff and his family. Above all, I wanted to meet Father Albert E. Taylor, rector of St. David's, and to learn about Fulton Lewis, Jr., as he really is.

VETERAN OF RADIO

Fulton Lewis has been in radio since 1937 and is currently heard Monday through Friday on more than 500 stations of the Mutual Broadcasting System. It has been established that Lewis serves more individual sponsors and is heard in more individual localities than any other news commentator on his own or any other network. He is the one who evolved the system whereby small town radio stations can afford to handle national news programs at whatever cash outlay their local advertisers can bear—local stations cut in spot announcements for some local insurance agency, some local store, or even some local cause worthy of support.

Over the years listeners have prevailed upon "Mr. L.," as members of his staff spoke of him to me, to make printed copies of his daily broadcasts available on a subscription basis, a service in operation since July 6, 1959—the mailing list now is in the thousands. In addition there is a daily news column, Washington Report, published in

over 100 newspapers, and a weekly newsletter, Exclusive. Lewis is strictly controversial and he is proud of it. A vigorous proponent of positive opinion, he gathers his own news and he writes his own copy—he is the last, or at least one of the last, of the commentators working that way.

Much of this is known to most people—although I did not know all of it. Until I went to Washington, Fulton Lewis, Jr., to me was a voice, picked up on my car radio as I drove from Princeton station to my home after a late day in the New York office. I did not know that Fulton wrote many musical compositions during his college days, one of which is the University of Virginia's football rallying "Cavalier Song." I did not know that Fulton worked his way through that university by playing the organ at the Lafayette Theater in Charlottesville. I did not know that Fulton Lewis, Jr., gives at least his Saturday mornings to building pipe organs—he built one for a Methodist church at Hollywood, Md., where his children's choir became famous, another for St. David's, and still another and even larger one for the Washington Hebrew Congregation. In short, I did not know very much about "Mr. L."

FATHER TAYLOR SPEAKS

First I wanted to know what Father Taylor, the rector of St. David's, thought of Fulton. The priest, among those who had suggested a closer look at one of the last exponents of what has been called personal journalism, had this to say:

"I first met Fulton Lewis, Jr., many years ago when his daughter, Alice Elizabeth, was confirmed at St. David's. I did not see much of him after that because he was living in the country and my only contact was listening to his broadcast every night. Looking back over the years of my listening, as well as more recent personal contacts with the family's return to Washington, I have found that Fulton has been so often right in his broadcasts that it is truly startling.

"Mr. Lewis is no banner carrier—no radical, shouting doom. He is a real and true American, interested in the welfare of his country, and intensely interested in its future—and, because of this, is quite naturally disturbed when things happen in America which will upset and affect America's people. Fulton Lewis is 100 percent sincere and this I well know.

"In 1955, when we were completing St. David's Church, one Sunday morning his daughter, Betsy, said to me, 'Why don't you ask Daddy to build you an organ?' I replied, 'Why don't you ask him?' 'All right,' she said, 'I will.' Within an hour of the 11 o'clock service Mr. Lewis was at the church and took all kinds of measurements. Over the years the organ was built and now St. David's has one of the sweetest instruments in the entire area. . . . I told Father Taylor I wanted to hear the organ as well as see the church, St. David's, and I soon agreed to all that he had said about them both.

"Since the Lewis family came back to Washington they are regular worshippers at St. David's," the rector told me later. "They never miss—never. I have known Fulton Lewis to be on a speaking engagement in Texas or California but he always has managed to catch a plane to make one or more of the services Sunday morning. Mr. Lewis is a most interested and helpful member of the vestry and Mrs. Lewis is a devoted member of the Altar Guild. Fulton Lewis, I know, is proud of being an Episcopalian and shows it in his devotion to his God, his church, and his rector."

FULL DAY'S SCHEDULE

This was but the start of a long day in Washington, begun with a frank appraisal by Father Taylor, continued with members of "Mr. L.'s" office staff—a kind of ecumenical

movement all by itself—across-the-desk small talk with Fulton as he prepared to write and rewrite copy timed for 15 minutes, and dinner with the Lewis household, moved up so that I could make a 7:30 train home. All of this was the best way, I soon found, for this was to be no ordinary interview: the big man across the big and littered desk, adorned with its customary glass of ice water, did not explode or even talk about himself.

The workshop of Fulton Lewis is a suite on the third floor of the Sheraton-Park Hotel but it is still a workshop and the man whose very being goes with the voice arrived without notice. I knew him at once, even in the lobby, although no one ever had described him: This, clearly, was the owner of the well-known signature, "That's the top of the news as it looks from here."

There is a remarkable staff, efficient and businesslike without any of all that sticking out—Barbara Walker, an Episcopalian and recent convert from Methodism; Cleo Giannopoulos, still a Methodist and a graduate musician who later took me to see St. David's and played its beautiful organ; Bill Schultz, researcher, detail man, and a Roman Catholic, and Ted (Theodore) Lit, who is a Hebrew and the kind of aid you envy for the thorough documentation on which Fulton Lewis, Jr., insists for every statement he makes on the air. Ted's special assignment is the Fulton Lewis Newsletter which often has more meat than a 15-minute broadcast permits.

Not because it makes any material difference but because you ought to have a description, unbiased, of the news commentator himself, let me quote from "Praised and Damned: The Story of Fulton Lewis, Jr." by Booton Herndon, edited by Gordon Carroll and published in 1954—it is more than accurate: "The man exemplifies his voice. He is tall, carries his head and shoulders back, moves quickly, confidently, with obvious enthusiasm and tremendous energy. His face is usually rigid with concentration, his blue eyes piercing. When his face breaks into a smile, and he gives a half-laugh, half-chuckle, his humor is all the more friendly for its startling suddenness."

When this was written it was also reported that Fulton was paid well beyond \$350,000 per year, much of which he put right back into his program. Thus is Fulton Lewis, Jr., more than a crusader in American terms, perhaps one of the last practitioners of the courageous art of sticking the neck out.

BUILT-METHODIST ORGAN

In the few moments in which Fulton Lewis, Jr., was able to desert his demanding copy stint of the day, I told him that some people told me they were sure he was a Methodist. He chuckled. "That," he told me quietly, "was because while we were living in the country, in an area where there was no Episcopal church, I built an organ for a little Methodist church, and, on the insistence of the kids, trained the choir. I always make my Christmas Eve broadcast a Christmas program—and so I put the choir on the air."

The exchange, as I look back, became notable for what Fulton Lewis did not say. He did not tell me that his family home in the country had been burned mysteriously, that because a new pastor had made veiled remarks from the pulpit and that because members of his family were threatened because of his exposure of conditions in the schools, he had decided to return to live in Washington, a short distance from where he prepares and makes his broadcasts at the Sheraton-Park. I had to read such details in the books that have been written about him.

In the preliminaries before luncheon during which Fulton Lewis stayed at his desk, working and reworking his broadcast—4:15

p.m. for stations going off the air at sundown and taped for the later broadcast at 7 p.m.—the man who builds and tunes organs on Saturday mornings had only mild and the forthright American's comment on bishops who seem to speak for the church when they do not at all and the decisions made by the National Council of Churches. "It should be remembered," he said, "that the National Council of Churches doesn't speak for me, or Mrs. Lewis, or members of my family. Why, sometimes far-reaching decisions and pronouncements of that body are made by no more than 15 people."

I offered no loaded questions as to why someone in authority did not speak out against a voice assuming official tones and accents of the church, or why a minority opinion can become a majority rule. I could have but I was content to listen and observe. Fulton Lewis was concerned with allowing those who knew him well to speak for him for he had copy to write, rewrite, check with the teletype reports once again and, even then, boil down. Above all else the owner of "The Voice" had become a careful craftsman, the captain of a team who worked merely as a member of the team, a loyal group of men and women that allowed me to ask and look and listen as if I were a member of the family.

At lunch I saw Irving Ferman, vice president of the International Latex Corp., an attorney from New Orleans long identified with America's fight against communism, and a member of the Washington Hebrew Congregation for which Fulton Lewis has built a tremendous organ, judging from the specifications I saw. I had hoped to meet another friend of the newsman, Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, but I had come too late and the rabbi was in Europe.

DEDICATED, TOLERANT

"It is impossible to present Fulton Lewis apart from his broadcasts, his personality, and politics," Irving told me. "I met him first in 1953 and I have found him a dedicated person and a tolerant friend. He has a deep sense of pluralism about people. His is the life of a cultivated man and such a one can never be a monster. Go to his home where the mighty have been honored guests and where the lowliest is treated as a colleague and you will see what I mean."

Irving Ferman continued to speak quietly, observing, not preaching. His words summed up the opinions of all those to whom I spoke in an effort to supplement my own conclusions. "The polarism of Fulton Lewis was never better demonstrated than at the services of our temple which he attended," he told me, reiterating details of an offer to design and build the temple's organ. Time and time again we were interrupted, for it seemed that Irving knew almost everybody and almost all wanted a word or two with him.

Later Barbara Walker, who serves Fulton as his manager, cited many cases in which the broadcaster has "gone to bat" for the civil liberties of individuals whose causes, without him, might have gone unheard. The feeling in Washington seems to be that the discerning mind of Fulton Lewis, Jr., trained in the atmosphere of a hub of the world in an age of unease, is needed more than ever, even as much as the voice that speaks it at expected times. Someone at dinner, happily rearranged to meet deadlines which the office family and the Lewis family at home understand equally well, said this: "There are too many people who have concluded that opinion is all right if it coincides with their own."

Betsy Lewis is to be married shortly at St. David's and, beyond the customary part that a father will play, the organ that Betsy's father, Fulton Lewis, Jr., built will have its own importance in the ceremony. There will be something else, too, part of the

thoughtfulness of Fulton Lewis, the churchman, for those attending who are not Episcopallians, and may not be accustomed to a nuptial eucharist: A little book has been prepared with the marriage service complete so that those unfamiliar with the prayer-book won't let lost—and may be won.

Educational and Cultural Exchange

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERMAN TOLL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, with events in countries all over the world becoming more and more serious, it is vital that we make use of every possible means to give a favorable impression of ourselves to all other nations of the globe. Every citizen of the United States has an obligation to see that the 50,000 foreign students visiting America have a correct understanding of our country and our ways. We cannot afford to allow these students to leave the United States with wrong or biased viewpoints. It is vital, therefore, that we create a dynamic program to make sure that these students have a favorable impression of the people and policies of the United States.

Recently a study was made of 500 foreign students attending the University of Pennsylvania as a means of learning their experiences in the United States, as well as their impressions of our country. Though this study was limited to students at Penn, the authors, John F. Melby and Elinor K. Wolf, indicated that problems faced by this institution are closely related to the problems the Nation's schools face as a whole. This study brought out several specific problems which need to be exposed. It is my belief that the Federal Government must supply the initiative if we are to meet and realistically solve these problems.

First of all, the orientation program which the foreign student receives, if any, is not equipped to be the helpful program it should be. This need is especially critical when the foreign student first arrives in the country. When the student's mind is most likely to be open to all points of view, we fail miserably. This is the time when the student should be told that all Americans do not drive convertibles; that all Americans do not live in a sprawling ranch house; and that all Americans do not live by the creed of equal rights for all. Unfortunately, the student is left to find out himself. Of the 500 students at Penn, only 25 percent had any kind of orientation course, and of this group only 7 persons had an extended course over several weeks, which has proved to be the most successful type. Thirty-five percent of the group had never even known that such a course existed. The remaining part of the group pleaded lack of time or felt no need for such a course. The report stated:

It is clear, however, that a great majority of students wanted and would have

profited from the right kind of course as indicated by their own statements.

Had the money been available a much larger orientation program would have been conducted for the foreign students.

Secondly, it is pleasing to note that, except for a language problem in English, the foreign student does acceptable academic work. It is vital, however, that the student have a working knowledge of English if he is to succeed in his college work. Almost invariably the study points out a relationship between poor grades and poor English. In addition, the problem is further complicated by the fact that most of the students believe that they have a good understanding of English. Consequently, many students are not aware of their English deficiencies until it is too late. Thus, it is extremely important that we have a plan that can cope with these needs. If we are able to enact a program along these lines, we will be doing much to alleviate this problem. It is quite necessary that additional English courses be sponsored so that all foreign students will have an equal chance to be successful in their work. It can certainly be assumed that those with the greatest ability in English will have the best chance to understand the ideas and customs of our country.

Thirdly, we must enact some kind of program to aid the foreign student in finding adequate housing. Because of overcrowded dormitory conditions, 80 percent of the students were forced to seek shelter off campus. The study describes the student as being hungry, confused, and on the verge of panic because he did not know how he was to be housed. An article in the New York Times which appeared on June 3, 1961, describes the dilemma faced by the foreign student in the area of housing. When the student is able to find housing, it is usually in subpar neighborhoods. I might add that only 27 percent found their accommodations through the university; the rest located their living places through various means. Mr. Speaker, under these circumstances, it is completely illogical to expect the foreign student, a guest of our country, to gain a favorable viewpoint of the wealthiest and most advanced Nation in the world. If anything under present conditions, seeds of hate will begin to grow within the student from the moment he arrives.

Fourthly, the study indicates that many foreign students are unable to see many of our cultural sights, because of the great cost involved. Specifically, 80 percent of the students wanted to see more works, in music, the theater, and the arts, but were unable to do so because of financial difficulties. It is vital for these young men and women to see more than just a college campus while in the United States. It is paramount that we make sure these students see our historic shrines, our theaters, galleries, our movies, in other words our American way of life. We are on trial before these ambassadors from all over the world. It is important that the facts are presented before them, so that they can make a fair and objective decision. Let no foreign student be able to say that he was con-

fused and uncertain about the United States, because he saw too little of it.

There are many ways we can seek out and attack this problem if we so desire. We could form contracts with theaters, whereby the Federal Government would pay for part of the admission. We could supplement college programs already providing such a service though on a far too limited scale. We could set up summer employment programs so that the students could pay the costs themselves. I might add that in the study 40 percent of the students were unable to find jobs when they applied. Indeed the problem is not in helping these students; it is to make ourselves interested enough to provide the means we already have to supply the help. When 78 percent of the students said they would be willing to take an extra course, completely unrelated to their regular course, on some aspect of American life, we need not fear whether they are interested.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, and most important of all, the foreign student has many confusing and conflicting ideas on American policy. A lack of general knowledge on the official policy in such controversial areas as race relations, business activities, capitalism versus socialism, and foreign affairs is a source of much concern to the foreign student. It is here that we must concentrate our most diligent efforts to correct this situation. We have a tremendous opportunity to present our side of the picture to the world. Moreover, we must not forget that every student when he returns to his native land will fan out his impressions of the United States to hundreds of his fellow countrymen. We cannot afford to allow one of these students to distribute ill feelings about the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to mislead my colleagues. I am not advocating a huge Federal agency to solve this problem; that is wholly unnecessary. All that is needed to relieve this unsatisfactory situation is to supplement with Federal funds the programs already in existence in colleges and community centers, and make sure that these programs are effective. In a day and age when we speak of billions in foreign aid, we can certainly afford to allocate a minimum amount of money to further the true image of America.

Since the conference report on the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 has been approved, the administration and Members of Congress can seriously consider the suggestions contained in this statement.

UNESCO

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. DALE ALFORD

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I include an ar-

ticle from the September issue of the American Mercury magazine. I feel that this information must be brought to the attention of my colleagues and to the attention of all the American people. The present time is one in which we must all be as well informed as is humanly possible on events taking place, and the trends and proposals being advanced for and within this country:

GREATEST SUBVERSIVE PLOT IN HISTORY

(A report by the American Flag Committee, documented evidence of a malignant plot against the future of this country and its children's children.)

UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) is a subversive association. It is consciously furthering a campaign calculated to pervert the teaching profession in this country, and so destroy the worth and integrity of America's first bulwark of freedom—our tax-supported public schools.

Strong words? Yes, but not strong enough to alert you and the American people to a proper understanding of the UNESCO menace, which, unless met squarely and eradicated by the concerted action of parents, teachers and the general public, may shortly transform our schools into laboratories for the systematic destruction of all sense of national allegiance and loyalty in the minds and hearts of America's school-children.

UNESCO's scheme to pervert public education appears in a series of nine volumes, titled "Toward World Understanding," which presume to instruct kindergarten and elementary grade teachers in the fine art of preparing our youngsters for the day when their first loyalty will be to a world government, of which the United States will form but an administrative part. The booklets bear the following individual numbers and titles:

"I. Some Suggestions on Teaching About the U.N. and Its Special Agencies."

"II. The Education and Training of Teachers."

"III. A Selected Bibliography."

"IV. The U.N. and World Citizenship."

"V. In the Classroom With Children Under 13 Years of Age."

"VI. The Influence of Home and Community on Children Under 13 Years of Age."

"VII. Some Suggestions on the Teaching of Geography."

"VIII. A Teachers' Guide to the Declaration of Human Rights."

"IX. Some Suggestions on the Teaching of World History."

These booklets are cheaply priced for maximum distribution and are printed by Columbia University Press, New York. This seems appropriate, considering the role Columbia's Teachers College has long played in developing new methods for radicalizing and internationalizing public education in this country. The institution has become well known as a hotbed of British Fabianism, that peculiar type of creeping socialism which sired the present Labor Government which has reduced England to a fourth-rate power and a star boarder in the European section of America's world charity ward.

UNESCO's booklets read like the propaganda put out by United World Federalists, Inc., which has been denied tax exemption because of its specifically political nature.

They begin by advancing the totally un-American doctrine that the prime function of public education in the United States must be that of capturing the minds of our children, at the earliest possible age, for the cause of political world government. The teacher is urged to devote every classroom minute to this end, and every subject taught must serve, or be revised in such

manner that it is made to serve, this same central objective.

The program is quite specific. The teacher is to begin by eliminating any and all words, phrases, descriptions, pictures, maps, classroom material or teaching methods of a sort causing his pupils to feel or express a particular love for, or loyalty to, the United States of America. Children exhibiting such prejudice as a result of prior home influences—UNESCO calls it the outgrowth of the narrow family spirit—are to be dealt an abundant measure of counter-propaganda at the earliest possible age.

Following this same line of attack upon patriotism and its parental encouragement, the same booklet, on pages 58-60, goes on to further poison the minds of our teachers by adding:

"As we have pointed out, it is frequently the family that infects the child with extreme nationalism. The school should therefore use the means described earlier to combat family attitudes that favor jingoism. Education for world-mindedness is not a problem that the school can solve within its own walls or with its own means. It is a political problem even more than an educational one, and the present position of teachers does not, in general, permit them to intervene in the field of politics with the requisite authority.

"We thought with cautious optimism that educators could also try to influence public opinion. Certain members of our group thought that educators might now besiege the authorities with material demands in the manner of a trade union. In our opinion, it is essential that, on the one hand, a children's charter should secure for all children such education as is summarized in this report, which alone can create the atmosphere in which development of world-mindedness is conceivable, and that, on the other hand, a teacher's charter should secure for all members of the teaching profession the liberty to provide such an education by the means they decide upon, as well as the right to access to commissions and councils responsible for the organization of public education."

Aside from encouraging the public school teachers to make war upon the ideals of patriotic national devotion which UNESCO sees as infecting our children in the home, precisely what kind of instruction would the authors of these UNESCO booklets introduce by influencing public opinion, besieging the authorities with a trade union, and by pressing for material demands in the manner of a children's charter and a teacher's charter; which refer to instruments prepared in treaty form, making UNESCO principles the supreme law of the United States? Let's see.

First of all, teachers are urged to suppress American history and American geography, which might enhance pro-American sentiments which UNESCO wishes to sterilize. Here is how booklet V, on page 11, treats the problem as it affects children aged 3 to 13 years:

"In our view, history and geography should be taught at this stage as universal history and geography. Of the two, only geography lends itself well to study during the years prescribed by the present survey. The study of history, on the other hand, raises problems of value which are better postponed until the pupil is freed from the nationalist prejudices which at present surround the teaching of history."

Translated into less abstruse phraseology, the teacher is instructed to purge American geography from the elementary school classroom, by divorcing it from its national element, and to completely ignore the teaching of history until the pupil enters high school, since this subject cannot be similarly internationalized, and so is too risky to advance until the youngsters' patriotic spirit has been thoroughly emasculated. Parents who take

a bit of time to investigate may find (as we found in eastern Pennsylvania) that a number of elementary schools have already dropped American history as a standard, required subject.

Logical and orderly teaching methods are also to be discarded if found to obstruct UNESCO's program for de-Americanizing the minds and hearts of little children. Discussing the usual method of teaching geography, booklet V, page 11, continues:

"One method much in use now is to teach geography in a series of widening circles, beginning with local geography (i.e., the classroom, the school building and its surroundings, the village, the country) and proceeding to a study of the nation and the continent. Only when that routine has been accomplished is the child introduced to the rest of the world."

Booklet V, on page 9, advises the teacher that: "The kindergarten or infant school has a significant part to play in the child's education. Not only can it correct many of the errors of home training, but can also prepare the child for membership, at about the age of seven, in a group of his own age and habits—the first of many such social identifications that he must achieve on his way to membership in the world society.

"This progress from the particular and the immediate to the general and the remote may be logical, but does it serve our purpose?"

The booklet goes on to conclude that it certainly does not, since it is found that this manner of presentation will lead pupils to the mistaken conclusion that what is nearest to them is the most important and vice versa.

UNESCO-indoctrinated teachers must therefore reverse the procedure, upset the rule of logical sequence, and begin by teaching the 8-year-old child about the distribution of land and water, of air and sea currents, hydrography, climate, occupations, etc. But, even before this, and certainly before the youngsters are given any kind of formal study of their own country, every opportunity should be taken to enlarge the child's imagination and encourage him in an interest in all that is remote and strange. This is accomplished by occupying the impressionable mind of the very young child with the games, occupations, tools, domestic animals, etc., of foreign lands. The purpose of this is not simply to teach our kindergarten and elementary pupils about alien peoples, but to cause them to identify themselves in their imagination with people different from themselves.

Truth, like orthodox and reasonable teaching methods, is to be suppressed wherever and whenever it stands in the way of glorifying those things which are foreign above those which are particularly American. On page 14, booklet V, there appears the following advice:

"Certain delicate problems, however, will arise in these studies and explorations. Not everything in foreign ways of living can be presented to children in an attractive light. At this stage, though, the systematic examination of countries and manners can be postponed, and the teacher need seek only to insure that his children appreciate, through abundant and judicious examples, that foreign countries, too, possess things of interest and beauty, and that many of them resemble the beauty and interest of his own country. A child taught thus about the different countries of the world will gradually lose those habits of prejudice and contempt which are an impediment to world-mindedness."

And there you have the UNESCO instructions on geography and history: Suppress American studies in these fields; accentuate, by abundant and judicious examples, all that is especially worth while and attractive in foreign modes of living; but as soon as the point of unfavorable reporting seems to be approaching, simply postpone further study,

leaving the children with the false and truly prejudiced notion that the nations of the other continents are paragons of virtue, beauty, and overall perfection.

What else does UNESCO's teachers' guides recommend that our little ones be taught? For one thing (booklet V, p. 16), "the methods for putting the resources of the globe at the disposal of all people," which reads like a passage from Marx' Communist manifesto. Following the same line, page 51 of the same work proposes an international anthem for American classrooms (and tomorrow (for) all the inhabitants of the world.)

It is interesting to note that the booklet we are reviewing was prepared in 1949, and that a United Nations anthem was previewed by the U.N. in 1950, being presented to the public on October 1 of that year in California's giant Hollywood Bowl. The anthem describes how things will be when its flag (the spiderweb banner of the U.N.—editor) waves over every land.

We have quoted extensively from booklet V, because it contains the most flagrant of UNESCO's anti-American propaganda, and develops it the most extensively. Now, in the space left us, let's quote from other volumes in the series:

Booklet IV, on pages 13-14, sympathetically deals with the various methods for converting the United Nations into an actual world state. The original concept of the U.N. as an assembly of delegates representing free and sovereign governments is being challenged, teachers are informed, in an effort to break up the concentration of political power in the hands of national governments, especially the great-power governments, which includes the United States of America.

These are two alternative proposals. The first, to elect popularly U.N. representatives; the second, to appoint representatives who will be organized specialists in limited fields. The latter proposal follows the Fascist ideology which developed the corporate state of Italy, under Benito Mussolini. UNESCO is not perturbed on this score, however, since "it would be a beginning of functional world government based on transnational rather than international cooperation."

Booklet VI contains a series of research suggestions which indicate an intention to stimulate ultimate classroom expeditions into the field of detailed sex education. Here are a few samples of the type of questions which UNESCO, which is heavily subsidized by the tax dollars of many Americans who feel that sex training rests within the domain of the home or of the tenants of their own particular religious faith, propounds for our public-school teachers:

"Are there devices . . . for limiting the family?" "What are supposed to be the typical feelings of pregnant women?" "Do parents undress before the child?" "What is he (the child) told about where babies come from?" A sense of propriety prohibits us from quoting the even less modest projects which appear with the above.

This brief analysis should serve to alert the citizen to the menacing nature of UNESCO's activities. Once alerted, then, it is his job—your job as a loyal American—to take the next step. Contact your friends and neighbors, show them this article, ask them to join with you in forming a local committee to obtain further data and fight this danger.

Prepare your own report and submit it to your local school board. Introduce the matter before your parent-teacher association. Interview the teachers in your community and ask their assistance in obtaining action. Write your Congressman, demanding that he introduce and support legislation withdrawing our Government from UNESCO membership and terminating its activities in this country. Many other ways will occur to you, in which you can

help safeguard our American system of public education from infiltration and undermining by UNESCO's American last propagandists.

One further word remains to be added. Several of the booklets discussed in this article bear a preface which states that the views expressed are those of their authors, and that they do not represent the official views of UNESCO. If this weak-kneed attempt to avoid responsibility is brought to your attention by a UNESCO apologist, tell him that one who administers poison to a Nation's youth is guilty of a crime, whether the prescription is official or other.

Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial:

RALLY 'ROUND THE FLAG, BOYS

Our principal partner, the administration, has started the mechanics of military manpower mobilization. The extent of this call and recall is not known, but it is quite apparent that the Nation's civilian physicians again will be associated actively with military medicine.

World War II found the regular military medical administration almost totally unprepared for the influx of the "feather merchant" doctors. There were many assignments that placed physicians in an unreasonable duty station. Medical manpower was abused. Internists in foxholes were trying valiantly to decide which end of the scalpel to put the blade on. Trained surgeons were recruiting Coast Guard prospects in Kansas.

Recent discussions with the local military men of medicine have been encouraging. The administrative officials are expected to sort out the square holes and the round pegs. These present leaders were in the other big fiasco plus the Korean incident and, undoubtedly, are better equipped to make proper use of the physicians' capabilities. There always will be individuals who will have unsatisfactory duty. Possibly, an obstetrician will wind up in the Burma jungles with all male troops. Now, that's a real challenge.

The Navy Medical Corps learned, a little late, that the rotation system for combat medical veterans increased morale and decreased complaints. The Army did not and it had units of medical personnel on stations from 2 to 4 years without relief and without promotion. In New Guinea, the field hospital personnel sat through the great war treating each other's jungle rot. The U.S.S. *Solace* evacuated a hospital in Milne Bay, where the principal diversion had to do with the chief of surgery chasing the executive officer down a muddy lane firing a GI .45 with serious intent and poor aim. It was something to do about a ration of potables.

It is hoped that, if and when we are asked to return, there will be a minimum of "lost" men and "lost" battalions. A feasible plan, which never matured, would place all military medicine under one command. This would reduce the need for surplus medical manpower. The Navy, the Army, and the Air Force would have access to this pool as the need arose. They could just as well fly in an airplane, wade with GI Joes, as to pad-

dle in a boat. Let's hope the Secretary of Defense will consider this practical plan. If nothing else, it would reduce the number of flag-rank officers and centralize military medical thinking.

The present military organization prefers to have happy personnel and will strive to attain this status for the civilian physicians who join the ranks.

If the call comes, who will go? Each individual physician will have to evaluate his own problem. Who will serve himself and his country best; the young, the old, the craven or the bold? Some will be denied and some will be forced. To accept whatever destiny prescribes should and will be a privilege.

Stand by to up anchor.

PAUL P. PICKERING, M.D.,

Associate Editor.

Glen Rock Woman Raps Progressive Teaching

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, the quality of our public school education and how best to improve it has occupied the attention of educators and other interested citizens for years. It has been the subject of much debate in Congress in recent weeks.

There is much room for improvement, however, and I cannot think of a better place to start than with reading. For of all subjects taught in the schools, reading affects most materially all others. And a mastery of reading is so important to the success of the individual.

Learning to read intelligently has suffered a severe setback through the application of the "look-say" progressive method of teaching reading. For years I have been appalled and dismayed at the inability of many students of the progressive-reading school to read understandingly. But progress has been made where the "progressive" method has been scrapped and replaced by the old-fashioned but tried and time-proven Carden "phonetic" method.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I claim Miss Mae Carden, author of the Carden method, as a constituent. Miss Carden has devoted many years to exposing the weaknesses of the progressive method, and to teaching the Carden method to both teachers and her own pupils. A recent feature article in the Saturday Evening Post has focused national attention on Miss Carden's work—and none too soon. The Sun News-Clarion, a weekly newspaper published in Paramus in the Seventh New Jersey District, carried a news account of the Saturday Evening Post feature, and under unanimous consent I bring this important message to the attention of my colleagues:

GLEN ROCK WOMAN RAPS PROGRESSIVE TEACHING

An unprepossessing little lady from Glen Rock has thrown a bombshell into the hit-

or-miss progressive reading methods which she and many educators claim have created havoc among so many pupils in public schools.

Miss Mae Carden who makes her home at 619 South Maple Avenue, Glen Rock, advocates and teaches a return to the phonetic approach to reading as opposed to the look-say progressive method.

She began her one-woman revolt against progressive methods over 30 years ago and today more than 125 school systems employ her system. About 90 percent are public schools in New York and New Jersey but others extend across the country all the way to California. Among Bergen County school systems using the Carden method are Paramus, Westwood, Hillsdale, Park Ridge, Montvale, Lodi, South Hackensack and Dumont.

Miss Carden doesn't sell her method or her services. She doesn't have to. School systems and educators must come to her. She and her method were the subject of a recent full length feature in a nationally-known publication and before a week had passed, Miss Carden said, she was literally snowed under with mail and phone calls for assistance.

Reading and spelling go together in Miss Carden's opinion. In most of the large cities, she said, surveys have shown that almost half of senior high school pupils cannot read or spell beyond fourth or fifth grade level. As many as 7 out of 10 students entering college must be tutored in remedial reading or spelling—in other words, taught sixth grade work.

Modestly referring to herself in the third person, she said, "Miss Carden's method of teaching is considered unorthodox, but her children do learn to read. The slow child may know delay, but he need never know defeat."

In the Pequannock schools which have used the Carden method for 10 years, most pupils are 2 to 3 years ahead of the national norm. Dr. Stephen Gerace, superintendent of schools, says, "Even the slow child can learn. Children with IQ's as low as 75 are able to read capably."

The Carden phonetic method relies mostly on the techniques which enabled most Americans over 40 to learn to read so effortlessly that they can't remember when they began. Although beefed up with linguistics to fit the age of the child being taught the basic idea remains the same.

In contrast to the progressive look-say method, which turns alphabetical English into a language of pictures and configurations like Chinese, the Carden method still relies on the basic. A for apple, B for boy, and C for cat. "By the phonetic system," Miss Carden insists, "children learn comprehension as well as learning to read and spell at the same time."

In a recent identical test given to a progressively taught Denver class and a Carden-method-trained Garwood class, the Garwood class misspelled 7 percent of the words, while the Denver class missed 63 percent.

Miss Carden points with pride to the fact that no top school administrator who has ever introduced her method into his schools, has ever dropped it. So wide has the demand become that Miss Carden herself cannot keep up with the demand. She has been forced to parcel out most of the country to her disciples while she concentrates on putting her method into Eastern schools.

Teaching teachers is one of the most gratifying aspects of her work, Miss Carden says. In order for instructors to teach her method, it has been necessary to unteach most of them. Teachers who have entered the profession in the last 20 years know little or nothing of the phonics method.

Veteran teachers of the Carden method are now instructing classes of teachers, administrators and private school faculties all over

the country. Even in some school systems which refuse to adopt her method, teachers are "bootlegging" the Carden method.

Miss Carden decried a system which, like New York City, required hiring 200 remedial reading teachers because seventh grade students couldn't read fourth grade books. "It's not only a deplorable system," she said, "but tragic to the children."

We Must Go on the Offensive To Win Against the Communist Conspiracy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1961

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, we will continue to appease the Communists only at the peril of losing the war in which we are engaged, a war which will end in victory for freemen everywhere or the complete destruction of the United States and slavery for mankind. In this connection I would like to call attention to the thoughts expressed in the following editorial from the Dallas Morning News:

MORE SOVIET DECEPTION

The United States accuses the Soviet Union of bad faith in its participation in the recent Geneva conference to work out an international system of banning nuclear testing. Even on the face of newspaper dispatches, there is evidence that this is true. For example:

Recently, a member of the Atomic Energy Commission said that there was no reason for President Kennedy's rushing to a decision on resumption of atom-bomb tests because the United States had few bombs to test until some were manufactured. But Russia's decision to resume testing has been followed by such a rapid succession of explosion that the world has been astounded.

This is string evidence that the Soviet Union, during the entire time of its abidance by the ban on testing, was going ahead full steam with the manufacture of bombs.

Russia's sudden and surprising decision to resume testing was not geared to any aspect of the international negotiations for a permanent ban but entirely to its own secret bomb-production program.

The net result of all the negotiations and the temporary ban on testing is that Russia has been given time to forge ahead in the field of bomb laboratory experimentation and production. It is a part of the Communist strategy of deception.

President Kennedy has defended the United States in its decision to resume testing by pointing to some of these facts.

For some reason beyond the power of commonsense to fathom, a number of nations are appealing to the United States not to resume bomb testing. Japan has made an official request. A Gallup poll a few days ago indicated that the people of both Great Britain and India want the United States to stand still regardless of what Russia does.

It is time for the United States to shape its course in accordance with its own future defense and without so much sentimental regard for what every African or Latin American country wants us to do.

If world war III comes, it will be the United States that will do most of the sacrificing in defense of world freedom. In fact, world conditions today give renewed validity to several old-fashioned maxims for defense

of the country. Two of them are "Speak softly and carry a big stick" and "Trust the Lord and keep your powder dry."

President Kennedy has been on the defensive since his Vienna talks with Khrushchev. He ought to go on the offensive. Where national security is concerned, delay and indecision are suicidal. We are dealing with thieves and cutthroats.

Figures on Unemployment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LAURENCE CURTIS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the importance of meaningful facts on unemployment as a foundation for sound legislation on that subject can hardly be overstressed. The discussion of this by Mr. George Minot, managing editor of the Boston Herald, in his column of Sunday, September 17, 1961, will be of interest to Members and others. I include it with these remarks.

EVEN DEFINITIONS FUZZY

Last week, in this space, there was exposed—and effectively, too, if you do say so—the ridiculousness of Government claims that "reasonable price stability" has been achieved. This week, you are going to take up some Government figures about the number of unemployed in this country, and show that the Labor Department, also, doesn't know what it is talking about.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics issues a report every week or so, and every set of figures is just as discouraging as the last. The faster Congress passes emergency spending bills, the faster our defense expenditures grow, the more roads we build, post offices we put up, urban redevelopment schemes we start, the higher the unemployment lists are—so the pencil pushers in Washington will tell you.

IT'S ONLY AN ESTIMATE

Today's figures—and they may be worse tomorrow—show that just under 7 percent of the labor force in the United States is idle, and that about 5,050,000 persons are out of work here.

This, you understand, is only an estimate, and to make it more unreliable, the professors can't agree on terms.

Once upon a time, a man was listed as "unemployed" only if he was out of a job and looking for another. Now some count youths out of high school and waiting to enroll in college, married women who work part time, loafers who wouldn't take a job if one was staring them in the face and persons of independent means who don't have to work if they don't want to.

That isn't the worst of it. The statisticians only guess. They take five or six hundred part-time enumerators who visit between 30,000 and 35,000 homes considered to be representatives of the hundreds of thousands of others. They ask their questions, determine how many in those families work or don't work. Then they multiply each answer by 1,400 to correspond with the U.S. population.

Nobody knows who devised such a system, but it has been in effect for some time now and never fails to produce the discouraging figures the people in Washington seem to like. You would think it easy to determine just who is "employed" and who isn't, but it doesn't work out that way.

JUST WHO ARE THE EMPLOYED?

There are some 9 million business proprietors, grocers, farmers, barbers, professionals doing business for themselves and others who are on their own. Perhaps they are building their own home, putting in a new bathroom, following good advice and putting up an air raid shelter. They do not count. Nor does a wife who works in her husband's market, or a youth working on his father's farm. Obviously, the counters don't include the housewife at home, who works harder than any of the others. She's not one of the employed.

In every one of the listed classifications there are part-time workers. Some want to work more than others, some less. They are borderline cases. Sometimes they are counted as employed and sometimes as unemployed. In either case it isn't simple to decide just how to list them.

It's even more complicated when you try to find out who the unemployed are. The label now covers a host of categories in which the unemployment rests on personal choice. A man who quits his job to get a better one, one who is out because of a labor dispute, a young person trying to find work as a babysitter to help for her college education, 150,000 married women looking for part-time jobs so they will have something to do.

They are listed as unemployed. Each month there is an argument about counting, or subtracting, teenagers who never have worked before, and older persons on social security who work sometimes, and sometimes they don't.

LOTS OF TROUBLE HERE

Married women give the statistician much trouble. So do the 3 or 4 million persons who hold two jobs part of the time and only one the other part. One-fifth of all the employed persons in the country, believe it or not, are women with husbands. They are more than half of all employed women. They accounted for more than half the increase in employment during the fifties.

In August 1961 there were around 900,000 married women unemployed. There were 350,000 unmarried women without jobs. Some never had held one, some were waiting around to get married, some were seeking part-time, and some full-time jobs. They all combined to make a gloomy picture to those who wanted to make it so. Anyway, it was unreliable.

Now there are those in Washington who look at the whole business differently. Some in the administration want to do something about it. They point out, and rightly, that two-thirds of those out of work in the United States are those in the very lowest paid brackets, among men and women with little or no education beyond the grade school.

WHAT WE CAN DO ABOUT IT

Many of the others are those who have been displaced by technological change. There is underway a concerted effort by the administration, labor and business to retrain workers who lose their employment in one section, and a widespread advertising campaign has been started this summer to induce young persons to stay in school. These cures are long, drawn out processes and the chances of success are slim, but they are worth trying.

As a matter of fact, if you read the papers with any care, or see those in a number of cities, you will discover that there is a shortage, not a surplus of many kinds of labor in the country now. Every Sunday there are thousands of columns of "help wanted" advertisements in papers from one coast to the other. There is an acute shortage of skilled workers in a score of cities and teachers, technicians, nurses, garage mechanics, laboratory workers, electricians, engineers are among those in demand, no matter where you look.

If the Government would spend more time matching up the "manless job" with the "jobless man," and less in moaning about the problem, we might get somewhere. Improved machinery for retraining workers and educating youth for the jobs of the future is just a start. Right now we spend more time providing unemployment relief than we do in working to prevent unemployment. That could be reversed, too.

Indiana's Governor Speaks Out

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, I am including in the RECORD a very eloquent speech delivered by the Honorable Matthew E. Welsh, Governor of Indiana, at a statewide Democratic rally, sponsored by the Rhode Island Democratic State Committee and the Rhode Island Young Democrats at Rocky Point, R.I., on September 17.

Governor Welsh very adequately points out the role of America in the fight for freedom today. We join with him when he says, "Let us say to all the world, here we stand, for as long as God and history give us the heart and strength, we can do no other, for we are the Americans."

The following is the text of the Governor's speech:

Governor Notte, Senator Pastore, Senator Pell, Congressman Fogarty, Congressman St. Germain, Chairman McWeeney, distinguished guests, friends, it may seem that I have come a long way to be with you today. And perhaps I have, but Indiana is not as far from here as the map indicates, if we are to believe your neighbor—Connecticut.

For early in the history of our Nation, Connecticut claimed the northern fourth of Indiana, along with a sizable portion of other States en route to us. Had this claim been accepted, I would not be here today—at least not as Governor—for we would not now have the Democratic strongholds of Gary, East Chicago, and South Bend. And in Indiana and the Midwest, a Democrat has very few votes to spare.

But I did not accept your invitation in order to discuss partisan politics with you—as enjoyable as that may be here in a solidly Democratic State. Your State is noted for its zealous protection of individual rights and freedoms.

And in a very real sense, America's liberty began here in Rhode Island. Your forefathers declared their freedom from British rule 2 months to the day before the 13 colonies jointly proclaimed the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia. If liberty was born in the City of Brotherly Love in Pennsylvania, it was conceived in Rhode Island.

Since the days of Roger Williams, Rhode Island has been noted for its hospitality to those not in the majority: The Quakers, the Jews, the Catholics, and the Baptists—whose first church in America was built at Providence—and the Irish and Italians. Since its founding, Rhode Island has stood for the individual's right to be free for his freedom of conscience, freedom to worship God as he sees fit, freedom to think and speak and write as he chooses, and freedom to act.

These freedoms are being challenged today by the Communist conspiracy abroad and attacked at home by those who direct their venom at their fellow countrymen and see treason in differences.

Whether the challenge is a Communist thrust in the Congo, a revolution 90 miles off our shores, a tottering regime in Laos, or desperate peasants in Brazil—the basic issue remains the same freedom—the inalienable right of a man to be free.

Yet in this struggle, when the choice of the uncommitted is between the Soviet Union and the United States as the spokesman for freedom. . . . America has not been the overwhelming selection. Why has this been so? I do not pretend to know, but it is obvious that these nations do not see us as we see ourselves.

Are we today less able or less willing to advance the cause of liberty than were our forefathers who fanned the flickering embers of freedom into a roaring blaze that less than two centuries ago cast its first light throughout the world?

Do we today have any less the sense of mission, of urgency—yes, even of destiny—than did those men at Providence who declared Rhode Island free of British tyranny and backed up their words with action?

Today marks the 174th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the convention at Philadelphia. . . . the Constitution which has served as a bulwark of freedom and a model for many peoples seeking to protect their rights against the tyranny of the past.

While Rhode Island was the first of the colonies to declare its freedom, it was the last to accept willingly the yoke of a new government. . . . its reluctance perhaps founded on fear for the rights of the individual citizen. . . . a fear of trading the devil it knew, for the devil it didn't. This skepticism was good and healthy.

We now know, whether we live in Rhode Island or Indiana or Hawaii, that the choice was right—that through law, through our Constitution, through an orderly conduct of society not subject to the capricious whims of temporary leaders, lies our best guarantee of freedom.

And this is why we are so much concerned with methods and means, with procedures of law. For history has taught us, if it has taught us nothing else, that man's bitter and bloody struggle to be free is for the most part a battle for freedom from oppressive methods and means.

Justice Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court has enumerated a bare handful of these procedures around which have swirled the age-old battles: the right to be free from torture and hated oaths; the right to trial by jury; the right to confront the accuser face to face, and the right to know the charge and have a fair opportunity to defend ourselves.

And the Justice points out that our principles, our articles of faith, include our freedom to speak and to write freely, to worship God as we chose, the sanctity of conscience, the right to be let alone, and government only by consent of the governed.

These rights, these procedures, were hammered out on the anvil of time in the blistering heat of the forge of war. Are our arms now less strong, our eyes less keen, and our hearts less willing to defend these rights at home, where we won them first, or abroad, where the challenge is more open?

Almost three decades ago, one of the free world's greatest and most respected leaders, Franklin Roosevelt, said "To some generations, much is given. From some generations, much is expected. This generation has a rendezvous with destiny."

Those words are truer now than when our President first spoke them to a Nation reeling under the impact of economic collapse

and desperate with fear and doubt. For today we are engaged in the terminal struggle with those who would destroy individual rights in the name of a higher good.

But make no mistake about it, while international communism in whatever guise it may appear is our principal and strongest antagonist, there are others here in America and scattered throughout the world, no less destructive of individual rights and freedoms. It is the evil attacking the rights of man that we have opposed throughout our history, and that we oppose so violently today, not the label it wears.

The howling jackals of suspicion who talk big and think small, who accuse of treason Americans with whom they disagree, and who slander their neighbors with cowardly whispers of disloyalty, are no better than the Communists they oppose vocally. And they are equally a menace to human rights and freedom. For they are within our gates, they walk among us in trust, and yet would destroy the shield of freedom that protects them as well.

These men and women go by a variety of names, and band together in packs sometimes public, but quite often secret and semisecret. They see our struggle with the ideology of the Communist world in the terms of a schoolyard fight, and they urge solutions unrealistic and oversimplified as their premise.

That they have a right to their beliefs and the full expression of them, we cannot and would not deny, so long as their advocacy is not destructive of the freedom of others.

Yet a leader of one of these organizations has announced publicly that his group will use every device and trick of the Communists, every front organization possible, to attack those whom in his belief are disloyal to his ideals. Germany and Italy have gone through such said experiences with these so-called superpatriots who pervert the ideals of a great nation to the mean and twisted fantasies of a fanatic fringe.

A policy advanced in good faith by officials is attacked as part of the Communist conspiracy. Departments of Government are labeled as untrustworthy and leading us into the hands of Communists. Not content to differ and discuss as honest men can, they seek to destroy the advocate rather than what he advocates.

Not satisfied with discharging their vicious venom, they seek to destroy the reputations of those who dare to differ. The libelous letterwriting campaign to impeach the Chief Justice of the United States for his opinions is a prime example of this activity.

But why should I spend these moments describing this small but cancerous growth within our own society, when the greatest menace by far is the closed, slave coalition controlled by the Soviet Union. I do this for the deliberate reason that we must recognize what we oppose, not the label it wears.

We have been menaced before, although never so seriously. A generation ago it was by the Fascists, now by the Communists. We personify our political devils. We convince ourselves that when the evil of today has been defeated we can return to our own affairs content that freedom is once more made secure.

Unhappily this has never been so, and unless mankind undergoes a most remarkable change, there always will be those who seek to enslave others, or restrict their rights. Rhode Island was founded because some colonists in Massachusetts were not content with their own freedom, but had to attempt to force their beliefs on others—on freemen who refused to accept beliefs as chains.

This description of the internal enemies of freedom and the rights of man, may help to focus our attention on America's true role in the world—a role we have had for almost two centuries. While it is today

more dangerous and more arduous to fulfill, it is not different.

For we are the leaders of the world revolution for the rights of man as an individual. We are the opponents of slavery of body or mind in whatever form and whatever found. We are the enemies, the first successful enemies, of colonialism whether it was British, Russian, or any other imperialism. We are the Nation that through generations has aggressively fought the battle for freedom . . . and on every continent of the world.

We have learned through the years that political freedom cannot stand by itself in the world. Empty stomachs do not form a solid foundation for human freedom. We know that destitute, starving peasants, uncivilized, illiterate natives of the jungle, and frightened, impoverished workers in the rice paddies on the borders of Red China see freedom in different terms than we. But they do see and yearn for freedom.

Throughout the world today there are the stirrings of millions of people submerged for centuries in grinding poverty, disease, and starvation. They look for help and guidance wherever they can find it, and if they are careless in the selection of their friends, who can blame them.

All of our national leaders, but perhaps most keenly of all, President John F. Kennedy, are alert to our need to meet the global challenge to freedom in all its aspects. They have the sense of urgency, of mission, and of destiny that we Americans must find again. Our leaders see our mission and plead with us to understand. But are we less concerned with freedom than our forefathers? Are we now content to drift into the backwaters of our times?

We bicker and quarrel among ourselves. Our leaders are attacked as being in league with the enemy. We doubt our mission and our resources to fulfill the challenge of history. We exaggerate our shortcomings and ignore our accomplishments. We seek to shop for freedom as though it were something to pick up at the bargain counter.

But freedom is not cheap. The price is high. And the question remains: Are we willing to see in time what is demanded of us and do it?

We believe in freedom, in democracy, in peace, and in that order. Let us then dare to do that which is required of us as Americans.

To support the friends of freedom wherever they may be—in West Berlin, in Latin America, in Africa, in southeast Asia. Let us have the willingness and courage to give full aid to those peoples and those governments which respect the dignity of man as an individual, which have the conviction that the rights of each citizen must be protected. And let us give active leadership and encouragement, as well as material help, to those emerging peoples who have not yet caught the full vision of freedom for themselves.

President Kennedy's bold programs for peace must have the support of all of us, not as Democrats but as Americans.

Further, and equally important, let us oppose those who would subvert freedom, wherever they are, at home or abroad. In this we can make our most direct and personal contribution. For whenever the full rights of any American are restricted or attacked, the image of America before the world is blurred and marred.

This is true whether these restrictions are because of color, or religion, or because self-appointed vigilantes seek to judge the loyalty of their neighbors. Here at home we can oppose every attack and every pressure on the fullest right of each American to speak, to write, to think and to worship as he pleases.

Let us say to all the world: Here we stand, for as long as God and history give us the heart and strength, we can do no other, for we are the Americans.

Berlin: The Tragic Legacy of Yalta

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERMAN T. SCHNEEBELI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, the city of Berlin is today the focal point of the anxiety and aspirations of the entire world. It is there that we of the free world are being most sharply threatened by totalitarian communism. A tremendous political mistake placed us in our presently perilous position in Berlin. If we are to avoid the inevitable conflict that will follow similar political mistakes, we must resolve that firmness will prevail over the desire of some to accommodate the Soviets.

Mr. Speaker, today I was honored to receive a communication concerning this subject from the Honorable Robert F. Rich, the beloved former Member of Congress who for so many years represented my district in north-central Pennsylvania with such great distinction. Bob Rich enclosed in his remarks a copy of a recent editorial appearing in the September 13 issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer, suggesting that its content would be of interest to the American people and to the Members of Congress in particular. I heartily concur—and I therefore offer the editorial for the consideration of my colleagues:

THE TRAGEDY OF YALTA

Secretary of State Rusk's apology to former President Eisenhower, for a State Department brochure that blames him for the isolation of a divided Berlin deep inside Soviet-controlled East Germany, helps belatedly to bring into perspective the enormous errors in Allied policy before the end of the Second World War.

The plain truth of this tragic chapter in history is that President Franklin D. Roosevelt, on the threshold of death, was so gravely ill in the early months of 1945 that he should have been in a nursing home instead of in conference with the crafty Josef Stalin at Yalta.

It is a thoroughly documented fact that Stalin, taking full advantage of the situation, emphatically insisted that his disastrous plan for the division and isolation of Berlin be accepted. F.D.R. too tired to resist, weakly approved.

The upshot of the monumental blunder at Yalta was that the Allies were sold down the river and the Western alliance remains burdened—16 years later—with the bitter fruits of a terrible mistake from which the cause of world peace may never recover.

History's sorry record from Yalta to the present day makes it painfully evident that Mr. Roosevelt, instead of grimly holding onto the Presidency, should have stepped aside so that stronger men could have taken the firm action necessary to translate the military victory of the Second World War into a victory for peace and freedom in the post-war years.

An amazing and shocking aftermath of this pitiful episode is that many persons who pretend to be well informed have continued over the years, and particularly during the political campaigns of 1952 and 1956, to twist the facts of history so as to make it appear that the Berlin debacle was the fault of General Eisenhower.

As the former President stated this week at his home near Gettysburg, and as he made

clear in his book "Crusade in Europe" published in 1948, the fate of Berlin was a political decision made at Yalta, not a military decision of the Allied commander.

Secretary's Rusk's apology does not undo damage done by publication of the State Department brochure. This travesty of truth and justice should be withdrawn from circulation immediately and should continue to be withheld until appropriate corrections are made.

It seems to us that the State Department ought to be more concerned about finding solutions to the immediate and highly dangerous problems of Berlin instead of embarking on detours of historic distortion.

One need not go back 16 years to see the sad mistakes of Yalta. They are all too visible in the present Berlin crisis.

Isolating a divided Berlin far inside Communist territory is the basic error that still cries for remedy.

It is at this point, with this harsh truth in mind, that the West must approach the thorny task of negotiating a Berlin settlement. Pretending that a mistake was not made, or trying to push off the blame on the wrong party, is no help.

Perhaps one constructive result of the present controversy over who was responsible for the division and the isolation of Berlin will be a vigorous effort to correct the mistake within the framework of peace and freedom.

Resolution by Air Pollution Control Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1961

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, an acute problem which affects so many Americans and which has been mounting steadily is the matter of air pollution. Although considerable progress has been made to control this menace, there is dire need for national leadership if it is to be successfully conquered. Most important toward this goal is the need for coordination of the great technical and scientific advances that have been made in this field and to bring the best brains in the Nation together in a collective, all-out effort to reach a solution to this ever-growing problem.

Mr. Speaker, the Air Pollution Control Association, the national technical society in this field, has passed a resolution calling for a National Conference on Air Pollution this year or next. I strongly feel that such a conference, called by the President, will lend enormous significance and success to an effective air pollution control campaign.

Mr. Speaker, I appeal to my colleagues in this House to back the objectives of the association's resolution and to join in urging the calling of such a conference. I commend my colleagues to this resolution:

Whereas the contamination of our Nation's community air supplies have become an important national problem; and

Whereas many public and private groups and associations are conducting activities directed toward the solution of this problem; and

Whereas a better common understanding of the goals, requirements and problems of

these many groups and communities would facilitate a more rapid solution to the basic problem; and

Whereas the Air Pollution Control Association has long supported all constructive efforts to further understanding of the causes and dimensions of the air pollution problem, and to provide an effective exchange of views and opinions relevant to its solution; and

Whereas these purposes were served in an outstanding fashion by the 1958 National Conference on Air Pollution, convened by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved:

1. That the Air Pollution Control Association does hereby urge the President of the United States, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the U.S. Surgeon General to convene another National Conference on Air Pollution during the year 1961 or 1962.

2. That the Air Pollution Control Association extend its cooperation to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in the development of a suitable program.

Institute of Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein an article from a recent edition of the New York Times, entitled "Wide Scope Urged for Law Schools."

This article cites and describes the proposals of Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard Law School to establish several institutes of law to conduct research into a broad range of problems.

Dean Griswold referred to the problems of automobile accidents, of crime, of juvenile delinquency, of fair trial, of public service and of standards of the bench and bar. He also advocated establishment of an Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law.

There can be no question but what Dean Griswold's enumeration of certain extremely difficult problems should be carefully considered and acted upon by the Congress.

This Nation prides itself that it operates under the rule of law. Yet our efforts to improve the functioning of our system, our legal procedures and the development of proper organization and facilities to make the law more meaningful, effective and fair in its various legal, social, and economic aspects would seem to be feeble and unrealistic.

There are two schools of thought regarding the functions of the modern law school, one believing that it should train lawyers for practice, and the other feeling that it should give more attention to research and the training and development of legal teachers and possibly judges. There is logically no reason why our law schools, in the same sense, could not perform both functions.

Dean Griswold has pointed to several fields where, clearly, much research and

work need to be done in order to implement programs designed to remedy and improve certain definite shortcomings in meeting the problem of world peace in its legal and procedural aspects, as well as in substantive terms.

For example, little or no emphasis is placed in current international relations upon setting up and utilizing truly justifiable methods of handling disputes between Nations.

All too often, we tend to give lip service rather than heart service to proposals to improve the very vital, judicial, international institutions which should be the real hope of the world for substituting the civilized instruments of argument, debate persuasion and use of legal and equitable principles and procedures for the present haphazard negotiation processes which are practically devoid of suitable guiding principles having to do with providing broader instrumentalities for achieving justice that should be readily available and usable by contending parties.

In this respect, the rule of law which we are supposed to cherish and develop to maximum usefulness is swept to one side in favor of rather superficially prepared and inadequately implemented personal negotiations leaving to individual or group negotiators functions that could best be performed by judicial or quasi-judicial bodies.

The same is true of automobile accidents, crime, juvenile delinquency, fair trial, public service, the standards of bench and bar, and other vital problems to which much study has been given with practically no discernible, organized effort to try to solve these great problems by the development of additional, effective legal and judicial procedures.

Most of these problems relate to social well-being as well as political and economic rights. The question of fair trial is of primary importance as is the question of fair hearing, whether before the courts, administrative bodies or congressional or other official committees.

The Congress is very properly giving great attention to certain medical and health problems designed to enable us to make more effective attack upon killer diseases and other physical, mental, or nervous ailments presently causing untold suffering, premature death, anxiety, and high expense and huge social costs.

As the dean points out, it is important to tackle these problems with some reference to the impact of law upon them and to develop effective instrumentalities for coping with many challenging social and economic conditions which are hampering peace settlements, promoting all kinds of confusion, delay, bewilderment and injustice in our relationships, both national and international.

I hope the Congress will give its attention to this proposal for creating and supporting several institutes of law which has been suggested by Dean Griswold and give encouragement and support, assiduously and comprehensively, in several important fields where some improvement is so strongly indicated.

It is an ironical fact that the Soviet Government, through its Institute of Law of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, is working in these fields and this Nation cannot afford to be behind efforts made anywhere to try to step up the effectiveness of our own rule of law and system of justice.

Admittedly, the Soviet system does not see eye to eye with the free world on basic questions relating to personal liberty of the individual and the general question of freedom.

However, this is all the more reason why we should make sure that our system of justice, that our law schools and other agencies, working in the legal field, should be given every help in developing the new techniques needed to render more effective our entire system of dispensing justice.

I am deeply interested in Dean Griswold's proposals and hope that some program along the lines he suggests can be developed and supported by the Congress:

WIDE SCOPE URGED FOR LAW SCHOOLS—GRISWOLD CALLS FOR INSTITUTES ON SOCIETY'S PROBLEMS

(By Fred M. Hechlinger)

Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard Law School believes that American lawyers have a "restricted and self-centered view" of society's problems.

To counteract this, he has urged in his annual report, several institutes of law should be established in the United States to conduct research into a broad range of problems. He mentioned the maintenance of peace and ways of combating automobile accidents and crime and delinquency.

He also advocated establishment of an Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law, and suggested that the Harvard Law School was well equipped to operate such an institute.

Dean Griswold asserted that by concentrating almost entirely on the teaching of common law, American law schools contributed to what he called the United States isolation from the rest of the world.

LEGAL CENTERS CITED

He noted that a number of law schools "have come to call themselves legal centers."

But he declared that nothing short of institutes of law, doing research comparable to that being conducted in the natural sciences and medicine, could counteract the "great pressures in our law schools today toward a life which is more narrowly oriented."

Dean Griswold said that little was known in this country about Moslem or African law.

He said that this was also true about the law of India, Japan, Indonesia, and China, "particularly Communist China." Even though contacts may be limited at present, he said, "a university should be planning for the future."

He pointed to the Russian Institute of Law of the Soviet Academy of Sciences as an effort to deal with broader problems.

Last year, Dean Griswold said, the United States spent \$8,400 million for scientific research, including defense research. In the same period he said, about \$840,000 was spent by the Nation's law schools on legal research.

While concentrating on preparing their students for the severely limited number of clerkships in law offices, he charged, the Nation's law schools neglect both the practical needs of society and the student's idealism. Serving private clients, though important, is too much in the forefront of goals in the present American law school, he said.

He said that the problems of automobile accidents, of crime and juvenile delinquency,

of fair trial, of public service and of "standards of the bench and bar" were neglected.

"The problems of automobile accidents and of crime are surely as important to society, and no less difficult, than the problem of cancer," Dean Griswold wrote.

He asked whether, in addition to the thousands of persons devoted to the essential maintenance of defense, there should not be "at least a thousand working in and out of the Government in the manifold problems of the maintenance of peace."

Washington Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1961

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following Newsletter of September 16, 1961:

WASHINGTON REPORT

(By Congressman BRUCE ALGER, Fifth District, Texas)

As adjournment nears, Congress adopted the usual procedure of pushing through, in record time, a backlog of critical legislation. This is not good government. There is danger of passing legislation without adequate debate and careful consideration. This 1st session of the 87th Congress has been marked by an unusual lack of direction and purpose. The House has met only eight Fridays since January. This week marks the first Saturday session. The Rules Committee fight held up the organization of committee assignments for weeks. The Federal fiscal year ended June 30 and here, at the middle of September, Congress has not yet cleared all the appropriation bills. Then on one day (Wednesday of this week) the House took the following action: (and this is only a partial list of Wednesday's business) approved the conference reports on military construction appropriations; State, Justice and Judiciary appropriations; Atomic Energy Commission appropriations Federal Assistant to Airports Act; amending the Immigration and Nationality Act regarding alien orphans; expand and extend the saline water conversion program, and others. In addition the House passed a Public Works Appropriation bill in the amount of \$3,662,548,500 and carrying increased public power projects, amended the Universal Military Training and Service Act, granted additional authority to the Export-Import Bank, amended the Ship Mortgage Act of 1920, and on Wednesday and Thursday debated and approved the Peace Corps. Responsible government calls for responsible leadership in Congress and the orderly conduct of the peoples' business.

One victory was chalked up for the advocates of free enterprise. For the third time the House refused to approve appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission to operate the Hanford atomic energy project for the production of public power. The Senate amendment to include the public power facility was rejected 251 to 155. I voted against it.

The fight on the Public Works Appropriation bill was marked by efforts to expand public power facilities. An attempt to reduce funds for the Upper Colorado River basin and eliminate construction of transmission lines for the development of public power was defeated, 224 to 182. I voted to reduce the funds and eliminate the trans-

mission lines. On final passage I opposed the whole bill. This is no time to be spending millions on public works projects when it is necessary to spend so much on military preparedness to meet the Communist plans for aggression.

Most ill-advised action of the week was approval of the Peace Corps (H.R. 7500) with a budget of \$40 million for fiscal 1962. Two very disturbing elements in connection with this bill (1) the absence of guidelines for carrying out the purpose of the legislation and (2) in the 50-page bill Presidential power is outlined in 63 instances. This unlimited power given to the Executive is further depletion of the constitutional authority of Congress and moves us just a little closer to dictatorship (all decisions and actions controlled by one man). Example—on just one page the bill provides "That the President may waive, such provisions of the act as he determines to be necessary (including provision for loyalty oath) the service of a volunteer may be terminated at the pleasure of the President . . . the President may enroll in the Peace Corps . . . volunteer leaders." Additional startling examples of delegations of power: "The President is authorized to carry out programs in furtherance of the purpose of this Act, on such terms and conditions as he may determine . . . The President may exercise any functions vested in him by this Act through such agency or officers of the U.S. Government as he shall direct . . . The President shall prescribe appropriate procedures to assure coordination of Peace Corps activities . . . The President may enroll . . . qualified citizens . . . under terms and conditions . . . which the President may prescribe . . . volunteers shall be provided with such living, travel, and leave allowances, and such housing, transportation, supplies, equipment, subsistence, and clothing, as the President may determine to be necessary," and so on and on and on. Congressman Gross (Iowa) summed up arguments against the bill eloquently: "We have before us today a shining example of that for which Congress is becoming notorious—legislative approval of a pig in a poke . . . this latest international gimmick was spawned some 15 months ago on the basis of a \$10,000 appropriation for a study of the feasibility of establishing a Youth Corps . . . today, this latest international boondoggle, without benefit of permanent legislation, without Congressional scrutiny of program or plan, has already spent and initiated projects costing some \$17,500,000."

The Peace Corps was approved, 287 to 97. In my opinion, we may regret the action. The project was too hastily planned, without adequate study, gives far too much power to the President, and no provision is made for adequately training and equipping personnel for the awesome responsibility we are asking them to assume.

In spite of my efforts to include funds for the Dallas Federal Building (approved by Public Works Committee—newsletter August 12, 1961) in the deficiency appropriation bill, the House leadership failed to do so. I will do all possible to have the funds put into the regular appropriation bill next year.

The Late Honorable Overton Brooks

SPEECH
OF

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 16, 1961

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, in my 21 years of membership in this body, today

marks the first day I have ever served without having OVERTON BROOKS as my colleague. I am still shocked by his death.

Down through the years I learned to know him as a tireless, diligent, and devoted Member who always gave his fullest. Eventually he became chairman of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, one of the most important posts in the free world.

Thus he was to leave this world as it stands at the threshold of the most exciting and meaningful challenge to man in history and this is a challenge that OVERTON shared.

I am not unmindful that his death has touched closely many, many others and accordingly I join with the other Members of the Louisiana delegation in expressing my deepest sympathies to his fine wife, Mollie, and to his lovely daughter, Laura Anne, as well as to the other members of his family.

Service on the Appropriations Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMIE L. WHITTEN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I am serving my 19th year on the Appropriations Committee. Believe me, service on the committee is quite an experience.

We hold hearings from 10 each morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with an hour off at lunch—practically every day of the session. We attend to our other duties before and after, and by interruption.

Many of our constituents write us to obtain appropriations for public works projects and many other programs and, in the same mail, write us not to appropriate money.

Even our colleagues come before our committee, ask for appropriations in huge sums, and some frequently file a carbon copy of their statement with the committee, send the original to the press; then if we appropriate the money a news release is issued as to what appropriations our friend got and, of course, anything not obtained was the fault of that "old Appropriations Committee." All of this is OK, of course, under the rules of the political game. After all, those of us on the committee are no different. We, too, like to provide for those things in which we believe, especially when our people agree with us.

Actually, sometimes the inconsistencies are lots of fun to watch. A few years ago the Denver Post berated the committee for refusing to appropriate \$2 million to eradicate bark beetles which plague that area—and in the same paper severely criticized the Appropriations Committee for "spending the Nation's money far too liberally."

I wrote the editor that while most people were for saving money, every section

had its "bark beetles" and when you added up the cost of meeting all of them the total greatly exceeded the national income.

Incidentally, when the justification for these funds was later based on protecting the watershed, instead of the almost valueless timber, funds were appropriated.

In my own area, perhaps the best example came when I made the successful motion to override the President's veto of the Public Works Appropriation Bill in 1959. Most of the leadership of both parties were opposed to my motion, though for different reasons. After standing up to about a 2-hour fight within the Appropriations Committee, my motion to override the veto carried by a vote of 19 to 17. The Greenville Harbor project was saved; so were the Pascagoula and Memphis projects, along with about 60 other new starts.

When the House approved the action, the press carried smiling pictures of those leaders who had opposed my motion; and in the areas where I hoped for big headlines about my successful efforts, the press stressed the fact that in saving these projects funds for many other continuing projects had been slightly reduced, listing by name those which were reduced.

With all of that, I would not trade my place on the Appropriations Committee—where we take some beatings and where money is often appropriated for programs in which I do not believe—for any in the Congress. My membership on the committee which controls the purse strings means I am in the middle of the show and have a real opportunity for service. Certainly, my membership on this committee has contributed greatly in my own State to the Boll Weevil Laboratory, the Poultry Laboratory, the Soils Laboratory, the many flood control and watershed projects, soil conservation, REA, Extension and 4-H Club programs, the Greenville and Pascagoula Harbor projects, the Agricultural Conservation Program, and many others which I have been able to promote.

It may be that it is the President who makes appointments within the limits of the Civil Service law; it is the Congress, however, which makes appropriations and says what the money shall be used for.

I know my long-time membership on the Appropriations Committee has enabled me to help keep up our investment in our own country—before others give everything away in foreign aid. After all, our own country is the base on which all these other commitments must depend.

This year I am proud to say we provided increased funds for watershed protection and flood prevention, for domestic public works—including \$70,725,100 in funds for the lower Mississippi, increased funds for the Big Sunflower, provided for additional surveys, increased funds for other Mississippi projects and kept work on harbor development going forward.

Whoever may get the credit, this in-

vestment in the development and protection of our country is absolutely sound. We must put our own country first.

H.R. 4333, a Bill To Amend the So-Called Lanham Trademark

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. LINDSAY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1961

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased by this opportunity to speak on my bill, H.R. 4333, to amend the so-called Lanham Trademark Act, and I urge its passage today.

This bill represents some 13 years of painstaking effort and experience in conjunction with the administration of the Lanham Act. The bill has wide support throughout the country among trademark owners, lawyers and associations of the bar including the U.S. Trademark Association, the American Bar Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Philadelphia Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers Association, and the Bar Association of the City of New York.

The purpose of this bill is to first, correct various typographical errors that appeared by inadvertence in the present act; second, clarify the meaning of several provisions whose language is inconsistent or obscure; and third, introduce some changes in procedural details that experience has shown to be desirable.

At this point it might be well to relate some of the history of the trademark laws of the United States which led up to the legislation now at hand.

Following the enactment of the Trademark Act of 1946, usually referred to as the Lanham Act, there appeared need for some revision in the statute. That was to be expected as its administration got underway. Work toward necessary revision began in 1948 when a group of lawyers, representing various bar associations, and the U.S. Trademark Association formed a group which was known as the Coordinating Committee. It consisted of representatives of some 26 associations. This committee held numerous meetings in Washington, Chicago, and New York and achieved substantial agreement on appropriate changes in the law. A bill, including proposed changes, was introduced in the 82d Congress as S. 1957. It became the subject of considerable study and of further suggestions from individuals, associations and Government departments. On July 31, 1953, a bill representing many such suggestions was introduced in the 83d Congress. That was S. 2540, and it was the subject of hearings before the Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on March 25, 1954. That bill was passed by the Senate, but no action was taken by the House of Representatives.

S. 215 of the 84th Congress was substantially the same as S. 2540. No action was taken on it.

S. 2429 was introduced in the 86th Congress on July 23, 1959. It was similar to the previous bills but did not cover all of the features contained in them. It was referred to as a "housekeeping bill" and was considered to be substantially noncontroversial. The various Government departments interested in the subject matter of the bill submitted reports of their views and, with the exception of certain technical amendments, there was no objection by the departments. S. 2429 was favorably reported on June 24, 1960. It passed the Senate but no action was taken by the House of Representatives.

My bill, H.R. 4333, is exactly the same as S. 2429 as reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee and passed by the Senate in the 86th Congress. The bill would make numerous amendments to the Trademark Act, none of which is considered to be of a substantive nature.

Subcommittee hearings were held on this measure on August 16th and no substantial objections to the merits of this bill were filed by any of the executive departments concerned. The full Judiciary Committee unanimously ordered this measure to be favorably reported to the House.

At this point I should like to express my appreciation to Mr. James F. Hoge, a distinguished New York attorney, well known in the trademark field. Mr. Hoge served as chairman of the bar association coordinating committee.

Mrs. Daphne Leeds, of Washington, D.C., has also been of enormous assistance to us. Mrs. Leeds is also a distinguished trademarks attorney and has written widely on the subject. She has served as Chief Administrator of the Registration provisions of the Lanham Act.

In conclusion Mr. Speaker, it is the opinion of the proponents of this legislation that the bill does not affect the substantive provisions of the Lanham Act or of the trademark law generally. I realize that the word "substantive" is subject to definition and some possible disagreement, but the amendments are advocated as being procedural or administrative and corrective. They are commonly referred to as "housekeeping" amendments and they are designed to be just that.

The Late Honorable Overton Brooks

SPEECH

OF

HON. CARL ELLIOTT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 16, 1961

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in paying a tribute to the memory of OVERTON BROOKS, who departed from us no more than 2 hours ago.

OVERTON BROOKS was my friend throughout the period of my service here.

One only had to know OVERTON BROOKS a short while to realize that he was deeply dedicated to his country and to his district, and that he was wholly committed to their service.

The people OVERTON BROOKS served so long will miss his consecrated concern for their problems. The United States will miss the devotion which he paid her.

An Address Delivered at the Supreme Convention of the Order, Sons of Italy, in Washington, D.C., on August 18, 1961

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, on August 18, 1961, at the supreme convention of the Order of the Sons of Italy, held in Washington, D.C., Dr. Joseph L. Lichten, director of the foreign affairs department of the Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith, delivered one of the finest speeches I have heard on the subject of discrimination against minority groups in the United States.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE SUPREME CONVENTION OF THE ORDER, SONS OF ITALY, IN WASHINGTON, D.C., ON AUGUST 18, 1961

Thank you very much Mr. Marcello, for your kind introduction.

Monsignor Pallotta, worthy supreme venerable, Dr. Manganaro, officers and members of the supreme lodge, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, friends, I come here to the supreme convention of your distinguished Order to bring you fraternal greetings from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Let me assure you that this is one of the most pleasant assignments ever given to me—not only because I am quite familiar with your worthy goals and effective activities, not only because the relationship between our two organizations is a long-standing and continuous one—I am happy to be here today also because during those years of contact and cooperation between our two organizations I was able to establish many new, valuable friendships and coming to Washington to address this gathering gives me the most comfortable feeling that I am visiting with friends. These friendships are most valuable because they have sprung from, and are dedicated to, a mutual understanding of our respective philosophies and objectives—to working together as two separate units, but toward many similar ends and with equal determination.

We believe in the principle of cultural pluralism, which assumes that each racial, religious, and ethnic group of Americans plays an important role in American culture. As a philosophy, cultural pluralism denies the assumption that there is one white, Protestant, Anglo-Saxon American culture, fixed once and for all by our colonial ancestors. It assumes that our culture is variegated and dynamic, and that all immigrant groups have contributed toward its enrichment.

From this concept derives another one, which we in the ADL have learned from our

experience of half a century. It is not possible to work successfully, to achieve positive results, for the benefit of one group only, whether racial, religious, or ethnic. Working for democratic principles in a democratic society, it is important to remember that every breach, every rent in this democratic fabric, sooner or later will react to the detriment of one's own group.

The Anti-Defamation League was established 50 years ago mainly to combat the anti-Jewish stereotypes, mostly on the American stage. Today, we are ready to join forces with and work for the benefit of any legitimate group, victim of prejudice and discrimination based on religion, color, or ethnic origin.

The concept of cultural pluralism as a theoretical basis and its practical expression in the desire and determination to assist those whose civil rights are endangered bring us nearer to the realization of the fact that we must work together for the common good of society. One of the most formidable barriers in our times has been the lack of appreciation of the common good as it applies not only to a single group but the community of groups which form the American society. The troublemakers in our society must finally learn that, above their petty, pseudo-common goods, exists the true common good, so clearly defined by Pope John XXIII in his recent encyclical, "Mater et Magistra." We are partners, therefore, in our work—sometimes even in our fight—for the good of the community, for the common good.

I hope that it is no secret to anyone now that the OSIA and the ADL will do battle together against the forces of prejudice and the evils arising from stereotyping and generalizations.

Once again, the issue of stereotypes and the defamation of minority groups in the mass media has become a source of aggravation and controversy. This is a question of not one television program, one book, one magazine article, or one column in a daily newspaper. The good name of the Americans of Italian extraction is being smeared, defamed by practically every medium available to those who, for a profit big or small, or for doubtful publicity, would not hesitate to do injustice to the Italo-American community. To quote a noted psychiatrist, it is a high time to learn from the clinic and from history that violence in fiction and in fact are not two totally separate worlds. Sparks may fly from the one to the other. Violence is not strength. If democracy does not do away with violence, violence may do away with democracy . . . And the chief ingredient of some television programs is violence. Violence is being smuggled into our lives and the lives of our children.

With great satisfaction and relief we can state here today that, thanks to your ceaseless efforts, definite progress has been made in the fight against the unfavorable image of the Italo-American presented in television programs. Mr. Epstein, our national director, and I were present at the conference with the leaders of the major television network. We know that the situation has improved considerable since then. We can only admire and praise most highly the devotion and the skill of your leaders and your representatives.

Similar progress is underway in the newspaper field and, in view of your spectacular successes during last year, I am optimistic about the future.

But I know that this is only the beginning even in the TV and press areas. And prejudice in mass media represents only one aspect of the situation. You will probably soon start to survey the general community's attitudes and behavior toward the American of Italian descent, with an Italian-sounding name, in the field of education and employ-

ment, in resorts, clubs, and other places of social contact.

I have very strong doubts that the results of such surveys will satisfy you and me, who are engaged in fighting defamation and discrimination.

Our immigration legislation still belongs in the class of unfinished business. We see this when we compare the Italian annual quota with the British, Irish, or German one. Emergency measures are only palliatives—we demand a change in the basic law, which will treat justly each and every immigrant, regardless of the place of his origin. Above all, I am not certain that we were able to dissolve in the minds of some gentle people of prejudice the myth of the existence of a mafia and everything which goes with it—the dubious romantic connotations of a mysterious society of gangsters, dope merchants, and bootleggers. And all this creates an atmosphere of generalizations about and blame of the whole Italo-American community for the crimes of a few individuals, with inferences that Italians are all cut from the same mold and that individual differences among them do not exist.

We know that several studies have proved that proportionately Americans of Italian descent have committed fewer crimes than any other group of Americans of foreign stock. (Lawrence Frank Pisani in the Italian in America). We know "that the acts of the few have nothing to do with the basic character of the group or individual Italians, Jews, or whomever."

But do they know?

I have often wondered why this "foolish and distracting myth" returns again and again, in every generation, as an instrument of slander and prejudice against our co-citizens of Italian extraction.

Exactly 70 years ago in New Orleans the great controversy which has divided the community for such a long time started over the alleged activities of the mafia, and it seems that the lapse of seven decades was not sufficient to eradicate forever from the mind of every American the ridiculous assumption of the existence of the mafia in the United States. Perhaps more education, more information about the Italo-American community is needed to promote the change, different behavior and different attitudes. Perhaps vigorous action against the "villains of generalization and stereotyping" should be accompanied by an equally energetic program to disseminate information in order to create a proper understanding of the background, the history, and the present status of Americans of Italian descent—a program geared not so much toward the irrationally biased who instigate the practice of discrimination, as aimed toward those who follow the lead example because they don't know any better.

They don't know, for instance, that the Italians are not necessarily "new" immigrants to the United States, though they are described as such even in sociology books, that many came at a much earlier period, though not identified as Italian since the concept of an Italian state is of more recent vintage. Father Marco da Nizza came to this shore exactly 430 years ago, and after him Father Eusebio Chino, Enrico Tonti, and countless others.

Nor do they know about the tremendous contributions of the Italian immigrant as a builder of America. Even the great hero Garibaldi when he lived in this country worked as a simple laborer in a candle factory, owned by another Italian immigrant.

Permit me, however, to speak for a short while about more recent developments, within the memory of our generation—to speak about a topic again relatively unknown to the American masses. I feel that, speaking as the representative of a Jewish organization, I have a special obligation not to forget about the behavior of the Italian

people toward the Jews during the biggest tragedy in the history of my people, during the Nazi holocaust. This is especially important since I speak only a few days after the Eichmann trial has ended in Israel, revealing atrocities and brutalities committed not by one man only but by the whole Nazi gang. Our history in recent years has been too full of disillusionments and disappointments for us to fail to appreciate these manifestations of good will and brotherhood which the Germans termed ironically "their Christian and Catholic conception as it is inspired by the Vatican," although I fail to see even a trace of irony in it.

At a time when most of Europe lay under the German heel, when 6 millions of Jews were perishing in concentration camps and gas chambers, certain parts of the European continent were miraculously transformed into a place of refuge for the Jewish people. These parts were under the Italian jurisdiction. It was the Italian people who were responsible for this friendly treatment of the Jewish refugees; it was the Italian people who showed a sense of fairness and humanity toward the Jews.

Quoting a historian of that period:

"The credit is that of the Italian people, which is at bottom a humane and Christian people. From the simple gendarme to the general in command of a division, from the police agent to the head of a ministry, it was this Italian national character that made them put up a stubborn resistance against the orders which Germany tried to impose on them."

If one were to ascribe traits of personality which are more common to Italians than to other groups, if such traits exist at all, they are more likely to be found in the stubborn and noble refusal of Italy to act in accordance with the German regulations which meant annihilation for the millions of innocent Jewish victims—than in the slanderous television programs, gangster movies, stereotyping books, magazine articles, and newspaper columns, in the mythical and non-existent mafia and mafiosi, in generalizations whereby a whole community is held responsible for the crimes committed by the few.

I enumerated at the beginning of this address some of the reasons why I am happy to be with you today, ladies and gentlemen, at the supreme convention of your order. There is an additional reason—to pay tribute to the great heart of the Italian people, known to us here in the United States so very well, because for the most part the relations between the Americans of Italian descent and of the Jewish faith have been excellent.

With the greatest of pleasure I have observed the growth of the order, the many new, admirable projects being added to your program, and the unusual vigor of your members and your leadership.

I read your newspapers, from the social news in your Philadelphia organ to Al Marcello's "Records in Review," in the OSIA News, despite the fact that I know very little about music. But Al Marcello, even in his musical column, promotes brotherhood and intergroup understanding. I have in mind his recent review of Myron Cohen's stories.

Naturally, I am biased in favor of your supreme venerable and your national committee on public relations because Mr. Gorassi was always present and helpful when problems important to all of us were discussed. On the other hand, the activities of the committee on public relations are closest to my personal and professional interests.

The accuracy and frankness with which the OSIA News reports to the order are, at least to my knowledge, without precedent

and represent a real case of democracy in action.

I want to wish you a speedy success and to assure you that the ADL is ready to work with you until the last trace of this moral cancer, the prejudice against the Italo-American community, is eradicated from the life and mores of our country.

Mark Twain was once asked his opinion about a social group. Permit me to paraphrase his response—"Italians are human beings. Better than that I cannot say about them."

And I mean my paraphrase as the highest compliment to you.

Thank you.

Sgt. Andrew Miller: World War II Hero

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. BYRNES

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 15, 1961

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, last May I had the honor of speaking at the dedication of the Andrew Miller Memorial U.S. Army Reserve Center at Manitowoc, Wis.

This center bears the name of a Manitowoc County Congressional Medal of Honor winner, S. Sgt. Andrew Miller who made the supreme sacrifice fighting the Nazis during World War II.

The courage, devotion and love of country displayed by Sergeant Miller, who rose above and beyond the call of duty, should serve as an inspiration to us all in these perilous times when freedom is again under attack from a powerful foe.

Sergeant Miller was born in Manitowoc in 1916, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller. He entered service from the city of Two Rivers, Wis., in June 1941 and married the former Miss Mayme Jansky of Tisch Mills, Wis., in June 1942. He was transferred to England in August 1944 and participated in the invasion of France. He saw 36 days of continuous action with Company G, 377th Infantry Regiment of General Patton's 3d Army as it marched into Germany.

Sergeant Miller was awarded this country's highest honor for a series of heroic and almost superhuman deeds during 13 days of fierce front-line infantry fighting in France and Germany from November 16 to November 29, 1944. During this period Sergeant Miller personally silenced or wiped out six enemy gun emplacements and captured at least 29 prisoners in bitter house-to-house fighting.

On the first day, this valiant patriot was leading a rifle squad in France when his unit was pinned down by crossfire from two enemy machineguns.

Ordering his men to remain under cover and disregarding his own safety, Sergeant Miller crept into the building housing one of the machineguns and forced the five Germans manning the gun to surrender at bayonet point. He then advanced and tossed grenades into the midst of the seven-man crew of the second gun, killed two of the Germans

and wounding three more. The remaining two decided to give up to this one-man army.

The next day when his platoon retreated under heavy fire, Sergeant Miller fearlessly remained behind. Seizing an automatic rifle of a fallen comrade, he ran into the fire of a blazing machinegun and exchanged bursts until the enemy weapon was silenced. His action gave his platoon time to reorganize and carry on.

"That was our closest call and that was Andy's bravest deed," a platoon member later said.

Two days later, after having crossed the Moselle River into Metz with great difficulty and heavy casualties, Sergeant Miller's company found itself without cover on a small strip of bridgehead as murderous mortar and machinegun fire rained down on them from a six-story enemy barracks directly ahead.

Sergeant Miller and three of his men pushed a wagon below a window in the barracks. Sergeant Miller was boosted through the window whereupon he promptly captured the six German riflemen in the room.

The rest of the company followed Miller through the window and, going from room to room, captured 75 prisoners while a number of Germans fled.

A little while later the very same day, Sergeant Miller volunteered with three comrades to try to capture the Gestapo officers who were preventing the surrender of the German troops in another building. After running a gauntlet of machinegun fire, Sergeant Miller was again lifted through a window. As he crawled inside, he found himself staring into the muzzle of a machine pistol, but, displaying remarkable coolness at such a dangerous time, he persuaded the four Gestapo men confronting him to surrender.

Early the next morning, the intrepid Sergeant Miller, who was often referred to by his men in a respectful and awesome tone as "Half-a-Platoon," once again took on the now familiar task of destroying a well-placed machinegun nest.

Although he was knocked down by a rifle grenade at one point in his advance, he climbed onto the roof of a nearby building and, despite this dangerously exposed position, he coolly took aim with his bazooka and scored a direct hit, wreaking such havoc that scores of Germans surrendered.

The following day he silenced another enemy machinegun and captured 12 more prisoners.

On the last day, Sergeant Miller's company, advancing up a hill, was pinned to the ground by surprise enemy fire. Sergeant Miller, however, stood up and with his squad pressed ahead.

Inspired by his leadership, the rest of the platoon followed, and one by one other platoons rose to meet the attack. As the citation reads: "The enemy position was smothered but at the cost of Sergeant Miller's life."

Capt. Herbert H. Hardy, commander of Sergeant Miller's company, said:

The German officers seemed able to give only one type of order, "Go ahead." Most

American officers and NCO's say "Let's go." But Miller invariably started things moving with "I'm going," and his men would follow his electric leadership without the slightest hesitation.

It is my fervent hope that Sergeant Miller will not have died in vain, and that all of us will take renewed courage and determination from the example of a hero who gave the "last, full measure of devotion" to the cause of freedom.

Mount Vernon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to include a letter which I have today written to the Honorable ALAN BIBLE, Senator from Nevada, and chairman of the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, expressing my interest and concern regarding legislation which has been introduced in both bodies which will assure protection for the conservation of the Maryland shore opposite Mount Vernon, the home of George and Martha Washington.

Also included are copies of editorials which have appeared in the Providence Evening Bulletin and the Westerly Sun on this subject, as well as several letters I have received from Rhode Islanders expressing their views on this legislation.

I am certainly hopeful that favorable action will be taken on these measures to protect the national shrine of Mount Vernon before this Congress adjourns:

SEPTEMBER 18, 1961.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman of the Public Lands Subcommittee,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to express to you my deep interest and real concern in pending legislation, House Joint Resolution 459 and Senate Joint Resolution 97, which will assure protection for the conservation of the Maryland shore opposite Mount Vernon, the Home of George and Martha Washington.

As you know, the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources has launched a nationwide campaign in support of these resolutions. I think you will agree with me, as a visitor many times to Mount Vernon, that it would be a shame to allow the obstruction of this view that has been preserved for so many years. I hope that you will do everything you can to have this resolution reported to the Senate and passed at this session of the Congress.

With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
Member of Congress.

A SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT OPPOSITE MOUNT VERNON?

The fight to preserve open space in this country against misguided urban sprawl grows more sharp every day. Seldom are the terms of the conflict stated more clearly than in the struggle to preserve the mag-

nificent vista from Mount Vernon on the Potomac from a further ugly and unnecessary intrusion of urban sprawl.

The immediate issue is a plan to construct a large sewage treatment plant on the Maryland shore of the river across from Mount Vernon. In itself, such a plant would be a monstrous intrusion on relatively unspoiled countryside. But its construction will open square miles of land to a rash of residential plats.

Pressing for the plant is a group of real estate developers. Now there is nothing wrong with the business of developing real estate to the profit of dealers and, presumably, to the long-term benefit of families which will move into the plats. And certainly, Washington and its satellite communities are growing fast.

But we simply do not believe that the need for housing in the Washington area—the Capital is about 16 miles from the site—is so great that it must be built at the expense of a magnificent national heritage, the vista from Mount Vernon which is as much a glorious part of the shrine as the home itself.

The trouble in the immediate situation is that the developers are pressing for a start on the plant. The Maryland agency involved is the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, and the developers want it to use its power to condemn land to acquire the site opposite Mount Vernon for the sewage treatment plant.

Three bills are pending in Congress to enable the Government to acquire by gift or purchase about 1,180 acres opposite the home and to confirm deed restrictions on an additional 1,410 acres. But unless the bills are passed, there is every chance that a start will be made on the treatment plant.

The fight to get the bills passed is being led by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union, which has owned Mount Vernon since 1858 and has maintained the structure as an historic shrine, a major target of tourists from all over the world. The association is wholly private, a public service organization.

The association has support, of course, including "sympathetic letters" from the members of the Rhode Island congressional delegation. But it needs the massed support of every American, particularly those who have been to Mount Vernon and know firsthand what damage would be done by the proposed development across the river.

These are difficult days in Washington as Congress tries to clear its docket of business and as the tensions of the cold war tend to distract public attention from issues of lesser size than the Berlin crisis. It is this kind of situation which is tailor-made to the interests of the proponents of the treatment plant.

It is our earnest hope that every Rhode Islander who is concerned with preserving the national heritage will write to members of our congressional delegation, asking them to do whatever they can do in committees and on the floors of both Houses to get action on the three protective bills.

It will be an unhappy day for the Nation if the bills fall even to get to the floor. It is a shameful kind of progress which would destroy a significant part of the national heritage. Can't this Nation preserve from change in the name of "progress" a few hundred acres of land along the Potomac River?

PROVIDENCE, R.I.,
August 11, 1961.

DEAR SIR: One more vote for passage of three bills: for the Government to acquire by gift or purchase 1,180 acres opposite Mount Vernon and to confirm deed restrictions on an additional 1,410 acres.

KATHERINE W. O'LEARY.

CHARM OF MOUNT VERNON ENDANGERED

Gen. George Washington, the first President of the United States, certainly had an eye for a good view when he acquired the land where Mount Vernon now stands. Located on the Virginia side of the Potomac River below Washington, it overlooks a vast expanse of river frontage and the green hills of Maryland beyond.

Mount Vernon has been preserved by the American people and for the American people as one of the Nation's greatest shrines. A walk around the grounds, among the gardens, and through the mansion itself takes one back to early history-making years of our country. One can just imagine "honest George" and wife Martha, sitting on the wide front veranda enjoying a view unparalleled anywhere.

But this magnificent view—as much a part of Mount Vernon as the grounds themselves—may be doomed, unless the American people wake up to their possible loss and act immediately. A mammoth sewage disposal plant is planned for the opposite shore.

Maryland real estate promoters wish to develop this land into housing units for rapidly growing Washington and all its governmental agencies. This requires a large sewage treatment plant—plunk in the middle of Mount Vernon's view.

While the real estate men are exerting pressure for the purchase and development of this land through the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, there are three bills before Congress to enable the Government to acquire part of this land and restrict deeds on other land opposite Mount Vernon. Involved in either a gift transaction or an outright purchase by the Government are 1,180 acres of land across the Potomac from Mount Vernon. An additional 1,410 acres will have deed restrictions confirmed.

Many national shrines have been preserved throughout the United States. Others, such as Cape Cod, have recently been added to the list of beauty spots of America. Mount Vernon must be preserved with its peaceful charm of the 18th century.

It can be preserved—if all of us do our part. We suggest letters, telegrams, and postal cards to the various Representatives and Senators in Congress—particularly your own from Rhode Island and Connecticut—requesting prompt action on these bills now before Congress. We cannot afford to let the international situation pigeonhole these land purchase measures.

Write to your Representatives and Senators. Do it today.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., August 1, 1961.

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FOGARTY: As vice regent for Rhode Island of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, and its former Regent for over 10 years, I am writing to you to urge you to use your influence in all possible ways in support of the resolutions introduced in the Senate (and the House) for the conservation of the Maryland shore opposite Mount Vernon, the home of George and Martha Washington. Senate Joint Resolution 97 (introduced by Senator CLINTON P. ANDERSON, Chairman, Senate Interior Committee) and House Joint Resolution 7852 (introduced by Representative WAYNE N. ASPINALL, chairman, House Interior Committee) are shortly I believe to be under subcommittee discussion.

The Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, Dr. Ira Gabrielson, chairman, has launched a nationwide campaign in support of these resolutions.

At present the view from the mansion across the Potomac is uninterrupted and

much as it was in General Washington's lifetime.

I beg your support in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

HOPE PEARL HARKNESS.
Mrs. Albert Harkness.

THE RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Providence, R.I., August 3, 1961.

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY,
House of Representatives, House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I was shocked to hear that Mount Vernon is threatened by a proposal to construct a huge sewage-treatment plant across the river which could be seen from Mount Vernon and from the parkway approaches to the property. I understand that it would also destroy the archaeological evidence of one of the most important Indian villages in the East.

I hope that you will support House Joint Resolution 459 introduced by Representative JOHN P. SAYLOR and H.R. 7852 introduced by Representative WAYNE N. ASPINALL, chairman of the House Interior Committee.

As director of the Rhode Island Historical Society and as a citizen of the United States I cannot believe that we have come to the place where we cannot protect the property which the ladies of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association have struggled so long and faithfully to maintain. I know that you will do your best to keep Mount Vernon a spotless shrine.

Very truly yours,

CLIFFORD P. MONAHAN,
Director.

WESTERLY, R.I., September 11, 1961.
Representative FOGARTY, of Rhode Island,
Washington, D.C.:

Please do all you can to prevent a sewage disposal plant opposite our beautiful heritage, Mount Vernon.

Thanking you,

N. H. ANDREWS.

American Taxpayer Has No Rich Father

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1961

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, unlike the prodigal son who repented of his extravagance and returned home to be welcomed by his rich father, the U.S. taxpayer must continue to dig into his own pocket to support the extravagances of his Government. I am sure that most Americans will agree with the thought expressed in the advertising copy of the following advertisement by Warner & Swasey Co. in a recent issue of U.S. News & World Report.

WHAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS IS A COURSE IN ARITHMETIC

For years we have been pouring our billions all too casually all over the world, without even the most ordinary commonsense demand for reasonable commitments in return. We give vast sums to country A, who spends it not in America but in country B, competing with American firms and workmen. We "lend" countless sums to country C, and then forgive an important part of the loan.

We continue to pour millions into the laps of nations grown rich years ago, and only now timidly suggest they might pay their own bills—and almost apologize when they

refuse. We give away billions and let those who get it decide how they want to spend it, knowing that much of it will be wasted or stolen, but being careful not to say so, for fear we would "hurt their pride."

And all of a sudden we're terribly surprised that we're almost broke. When you give away and waste more than you take in, what else can happen? Even the prodigal son knew that. But he had a rich father to go to—we don't.

We have been careless, prodigal, wasteful—and now we talk about raising taxes again, so that we can continue it.

What we need is not new commissions to tell us how to spend money, but some Government employees patriotic enough to save it.

Every American who reads his tax bill understands arithmetic—all too well. We'd better give a stiff course in it to the people who don't—the people who make that bill necessary.

The Betrayal in Katanga

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I include herewith an editorial of the Charleston News and Courier titled "The Betrayal in Katanga."

Mr. Speaker, this editorial accurately depicts the latest in the continuing betrayals to which the United Nations is a dangerous participant. The distinguished Senator from Connecticut, Senator Dobb, has called attention to the Nation of what is happening to our friends in Africa and elsewhere by Prague-trained Communists who are representing the United Nations in an effort to subdue the Christian, pro-Western leader of Katanga and others. It will be remembered that recently Tshombe was decoyed to a meeting in the Congo for a so-called conference where he was imprisoned in an effort to subdue his independence. The Communists in the United Nations know full well what it means if Katanga, with all its riches, is allowed to be free. It is no accident that the United Nations forces fighting Tshombe are made up, among other groups, of Nehru's Indians. Nehru has yet to give this country aid and comfort in the United Nations, despite the fact that he has not only requested but has received over \$3 billion from the coffers of the U.S. Treasury. The tragic part, Mr. Speaker, of the U.N. conquest in Africa, is the guise under which the so-called United Nations expeditionary force was sent to Africa. This expedition was allegedly dispatched for the purpose of keeping order; instead, it embarked on a bloody expedition of terror, pillage, plunder, and murder. This action, with the blessings of Hammarskjöld has brought the bitter denunciation of the Irish, the British, the French, and others. America's lone voice is quiet. Mr. Speaker, America cannot exist if we continue to liquidate our friends in this manner. The Congress of the United States should

know now once for all that our national policy is reaping the whirlwind of defeat by a close adherence to the program of the United Nations in its effort to destroy every government who attempts friendship with America. Mr. Speaker, this is enigma in its ultimate:

[From the News and Courier, Sept. 16, 1961]

THE BETRAYAL IN KATANGA

One of the most tragic series of photographs to be published in a long time appears in Life magazine this week. It shows European officers being herded at bayonet point aboard U.N. planes at Katanga. Life scornfully refers to these Europeans as mercenaries in the pay of Premier Moïse Tshombe.

So some of them are hired soldiers. Weren't the Flying Tigers, the American airmen who fought against Japan before the United States went to war, also mercenaries? And what were the U.S. citizens who enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1940 and fought the Luftwaffe?

Americans should look past the smear word "mercenary" to see what is happening in Katanga, the pro-Western state in the Congo area. What's happening there is what's been going on since the end of World War II—the betrayal of the interests of the United States and its Western allies.

In the accurate words of U.S. Representative DONALD BRUCE of Indiana, the U.N. has "actively, by the use of force, been attempting to crush the independent state of Katanga led by the pro-Western, Christian, Moïse Tshombe."

The ghost of pro-Communist Congo leader Patrice Lumumba must be laughing. Ghanian and Indian troops, operating in the name of the U.N. and financed by the United States, are busy destroying the only anti-Communist, pro-Western new African nation. They are strengthening the Leopoldville regime of Premier Cyrille Adoula, who openly declares he is not on the Western side.

"Our State Department supports this U.N. policy," declared Congressman BRUCE, "and so once again, we see the spectacle where our money is used to destroy a leader who is Christian, pro-Western, and pro-freedom—in our camp—to build up and support a leader whose own words prove him to be in the pro-Soviet camp."

The Katanga, with its vast mineral riches, is a tempting morsel for the Soviet Empire. It is no wonder that the Communists are determined to put it under the central Congolese Government which they expect to fully control in the near future. Their expectations are grounded in reality. After all, the bulk of U.N. troops in the Congo are Ghanian troops. And only last month Dictator Nkrumah of Ghana spoke in Budapest stating his loyalty to the world Socialist ideal.

How will the United States win the war in which it is engaged with the Communist enemy when friends are alienated and betrayed, when aid is given the enemy at every turn? We do not know the answer to that question. We do know that the policy planners of the U.S. State Department make decisions that better serve the enemy than the American Republic.

The Late Honorable Overton Brooks

SPEECH

OF

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 16, 1961

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, in the passing of our colleague, Hon. OVERTON

BROOKS, we have lost a statesman of rare foresight and stature. And my personal loss is indeed great.

OVERTON BROOKS was not only a valued friend, but a neighbor. For a quarter of a century he represented the people of the Fourth Congressional District of Louisiana, which borders on the Texas district which I have had the honor to represent over a period of time. Our geographical proximity gave us many common problems. I know that OVERTON BROOKS represented his constituents with great consideration for their welfare and the welfare of the Nation.

OVERTON BROOKS was a man of vision. He gave up his position as the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, which, as we all know, is one of our extremely vital committees, to become chairman of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics. This committee, under his leadership, has proved to be one of our most important committees. In recognition of his many contributions to the works of this committee, Mr. Brooks was this year chosen as the Congressman of the Year in Science.

OVERTON BROOKS was a pioneer in space technology and we can honor him by carrying on the great work he began, continuing the battle to keep America first and strong.

It is with a deep sadness and loss that we mark the passing of our esteemed colleague and devoted friend.

First Catholic Slovak Union Votes Quarter Million

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ELMER J. HOLLAND

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1961

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, the First Catholic Slovak Union of the United States and Canada, with a membership of 103,000 held its 34th national convention during August 27-31, 1961, at the Hilton Hotel in Pittsburgh, Pa. The organization showed its great charity by voting over a quarter of a million dollars to religious institutions.

Fraternalists from my district were elected to supreme offices, namely, Edward Minarchak, West Mifflin, executive vice president; John A. Puhalla, North Braddock, supreme auditor; also, Paul C. Kazimer, Homestead, supreme auditor. John Sabol, supreme secretary since 1926 is a former McKees Rocks fraternalist. John Novotny, Joseph Wargovich and many others served on committees. Very Rev. Canon Joseph S. Altany, LL.D., pastor of St. Michael's Church, known as the Steelworkers Church, Munhall, Pa., is chaplain of the Pittsburgh district of this largest Slovak organization in the world.

I am happy to call to the attention of the Members of Congress the following article by John C. Sciranka from the Bethlehem Bulletin of September 1, 1961, setting forth the charitable deeds of this well known fraternal organization.

FIRST CATHOLIC SLOVAK UNION VOTES QUARTER MILLION (By John C. Sciranka)

The 34th national convention of the First Catholic Slovak Union held at a Hotel in Pittsburgh voted \$125,000 to erect Sorrowful Mother Chapel at the National Shrine of Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C., and \$10,000 for the Institute of SS Cyril Methodius in Rome to train priests for Slovakia. Five thousand dollars for the Slovak Benedictine Fathers and \$20,000 for other religious orders making the entire total of quarter million dollars voted at the convention.

The 34th national convention of the First Catholic Slovak Union of the United States and Canada was opened with pontifical mass at St. Paul's Cathedral, with Most Rev. John J. Wright, bishop of Pittsburgh dioceses as celebrant. Most Rev. Andrew G. Grutka, DD., bishop of Gary, Ind., preached the sermon in the Slovak language. Over 500 delegates were present.

After the mass Bishop Wright was guest of honor at the luncheon tendered in his honor, where John Sabol, supreme secretary, presented him with the plaque honoring his great services to the American Slovaks. Over 1,500 attended the luncheon.

Bishop Wright responded by making a plea for the Institute of SS. Cyril and Methodius in Rome, Italy. The institute is to train priests for future work in Slovakia, of which Bishop Grutka is sponsor and protector. Bishop Wright stated that inasmuch as "the national administration has sponsored a so-called Peace Corps as one of the most imaginative of its projects, such Peace Corps can do great good and we should pray earnestly for it as for all other idealistic ventures of our Government." Bishop Wright continued that "for centuries the church has sponsored the greatest peace corps in human history through its missionary program. Now comes the need for bringing back to the old world, including Slovakia, the faith one they gave us. Clearly divine providence gave us our blessings of political freedom not only so that we could keep the faith and practice it ourselves, but also so that we could share it with our kinsmen once the iron curtains melt and the ancient land of Slovakia is free again."

"We must cooperate," continued Bishop Wright "with the divine providence by generous giving of our sons and daughters as future priests and religious, but also of charitable gifts to the education program needed to prepare for the day when faith and freedom enter into their day again."

Bishop Wright pointed out very optimistically how the great-grandchildren of the Slovak pioneers in America will visit Slovakia as tourists or pilgrims to seek more information on their ancestry. "But we must train priests and help to establish the Institute of SS. Cyril and Methodius in the Eternal City," emphasized Bishop Wright.

Bishop Wright was given great ovation and Bishop Grutka thanked him for his enthusiastic endorsement of this great charitable move in the honor of Slovak apostles, whose 11th centennial will be observed in 1963.

The convention is planning for the observance of its diamond jubilee which will be in 1965.

John A. Sabol, supreme president, Phoenixville, Pa., thanked Bishop Wright.

On Tuesday evening Bishop Wright was guest of honor at the convention banquet attended by some 2,000 people. It was one of the greatest banquets in the history of the organization, which held its convention in Bethlehem in 1922 and was founded in 1890. John A. Sabol, supreme president, was master of ceremonies.

Joseph Demjan extended welcome on behalf of the Pittsburgh district. State Senator Leonard C. Stalsey brought a message from the State senators, particularly those of Slovak and Slavonic extraction and those who have wives of this extraction. Senator

Stalsey is an American of Serbian extraction and he announced that he will give two scholarships to two students who are members of the organization.

Bishop Wright recalled that his predecessor, Bishop Phelan, was honorary president of the union and evaluated the program of the organization since 1891, when it held its second convention in Allegheny City, now North Side Pittsburgh, under humble conditions and circumstances. He then commented on the subsequent conventions in Braddock, Homestead and McKeesport, followed by the convention in 1918 and in 1940. The constant rise in assets and membership are to be commended.

Bishop Stephen Kocisko, auxiliary of the Pittsburgh Byzantine Rite diocese brought greetings from the archbishop, Bishop Nicholas T. Elko, and praised the pioneers for their sacrifices.

Bishop Andrew G. Grutka, D.D., of Gary, Ind., who is of Slovak extraction was the principal speaker. His address was in Slovak and he reviewed his experiences in Slovakia, which he visited after ordination in Rome. He thanked Bishop Wright and American bishops for their support of Institute of SS. Cyril and Methodius in Rome and pointed out that it will be a lasting monument of the American Slovaks and repayment of their debt to the country of their ancestry, which supplied priests to the first emigrants in America.

Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania John Trimarchi brought greetings from Governor David L. Lawrence, who was unable to attend.

During the banquet Pittsburgh Opera singer Roman Niznik and Miss Ruth Cotton gave operatic selections and the audience joined in singing popular Slovak folk songs.

All American Slovak fraternal organizations were represented. The organization is preparing to celebrate in 1965 its 75th anniversary. From the 103,000 membership over 55,000 reside in Pennsylvania.

On Monday morning Most Rev. William Connare, bishop of Greensburg diocese pontificated at St. Michael's Church, Munhall, where Very Rev. Canon Joseph S. Altany, LL.D., extended greetings.

A large delegation attended the convention from the county. Joseph J. Krajca, Allentown, is vice president for the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolution on VHF

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. GEORGE GRANT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a resolution pointing out the value to rural and farm families of the Very High Frequency television channels—channels 2-13—through the wide-area service they deliver.

I have asked that no action be taken by the Federal Communications Commission to require any VHF facility to change to the ultra high band, and, thereby, deprive farm and rural families of high quality dependable service. In the State of Alabama many thousand rural and farm families in central and south Alabama would be deprived of all television service if the FCC requires Channel 12 in Montgomery to change from VHF to UHF. There would be far more deprived of information from the State Capital if this action were taken.

I have introduced this resolution in the sincere hope that more careful consideration can be given this measure and so that the Commission, in light of protests from central and South Alabama, will abandon its proposed intent to deprive the citizens of our State of their use of channel 12.

This resolution suggests that the Federal Communications Commission not take any action at this time until they have a chance to hear the results of the UHF experiments in New York for which the Congress authorized \$2 million. And as a Member of Congress from a rural district, I oppose the Commission's taking this television service away from the farm families.

Clear-Cut Foreign Policy Needed Now

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 11, 1961

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks I would like to include the following timely editorial from the Indianapolis Sunday Star. I hope the United States can adopt a foreign policy designed to protect our own land before it is too late.

The editorial follows:

TIME HAS RUN OUT

Time has run out for the United States. The Soviet decision to resume nuclear testing has shown the bankruptcy of our foreign policy. President Kennedy and Secretary Rusk can no longer depend on the weak United Nations to solve America's problems. It has no major accomplishment to its credit, nor will it have under present conditions. It cannot resolve the Berlin crisis, except in our ignominious withdrawal. It cannot achieve nuclear or any other kind of disarmament. It has made a mess of the Congo, and promises to repeat the process elsewhere in Africa.

The United States must take the offensive in the cold war. It cannot do so if its hands are tied by its allies and if its course of action is blocked by the fear of offending the neutralists. We must abandon the pious hope that the Soviet Union will agree to a lessening of world tensions. We must forget the fantastic belief that Khrushchev will listen to world opinion.

Today we are confronted with brutal, ruthless power that will yield only to superior power. The United States has that superior power. We can destroy the Soviet Union, and Khrushchev knows it. We must call the Soviet Union's bluff on making Berlin a free city. We must match the Soviet resumption of nuclear testing by renouncing our own foolish ban against testing. We must stop attributing to the Communists the same ethical and moral values that dominate our own thinking.

Above all we must stop the upside-down policy of claiming our defeats are victories. It was no victory when we humbly sought negotiations on Laos, but we talked as though it were. Cuban patriots valiantly died on the beach of the Bay of Pigs while air cover was denied them, but the landing was a bitter failure—and we should have learned our lesson instead of glossing over our mistake. We were told the Communists were admitting a great defense when they sealed the borders of West Berlin, but the

world saw only Communist strength in that illegal action.

When the Soviet Union announced it would resume atomic testing, Secretary of State Rusk said the Soviet disregard of world opinion "should sink in hard everywhere." Of course, the news reports are full of neutralist dismay over the Soviet action, but none of the neutralist countries has the strength to oppose Russia. Neutralist and world opinion won't help us and it won't hurt us. But our own failure to act as a great Nation will certainly destroy us if we continue on our present course long enough.

If we preserve the United States we will preserve the free world, and the neutralist nations as well. If we permit timidity and fear and the ideological beliefs of other nations to dictate our foreign policy, Communist victory is inevitable. And if we continue to dissipate our material wealth and economic strength in hundreds of unimportant places, instead of concentrating on the real enemy in the Kremlin, we shall lack the power as well as the will to stand up to Khrushchev.

Time has run out. We must act now. Not next year or next month but now. The United States must abandon its wavering, excuse-making, mawkish policy dictated by countries too small or too fearful to stand up and be counted. The time for President Kennedy to adopt an American policy is now.

Buckeye, Ariz., Approves \$305,000 for a Demineralizing Plant for Water Supply Without Aid From U.S. Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 29, 1961

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, the town of Buckeye, Ariz., has always been noted for its old frontier spirit of independence. It is a town made up of people from every economic strata; some quite well to do, some quite poor, many in between. It is a town with a great deal of civic pride and old-fashioned get-up-and-go. It is a town that loves to have a good time, as witness its annual Hellzapoppin Rodeo, which is one of the finest of its kind in the country.

Recently Buckeye has distinguished itself in a way which might seem unique to those who do not know the people of Buckeye. Because of the implications involved in the latest exploit of the people of Buckeye, I include herein a letter setting forth the salient facts from Mr. Ted Mauntz, editor and publisher of the Buckeye Valley News. This is a story which should be an inspiration and a challenge to all of the people of the United States:

SUNLAND PRESS,

Buckeye, Ariz., September, 13, 1961.

Hon. JOHN J. RHODES,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RHODES: This letter is written to bring to your attention a happening of outstanding significance (in my view) that probably has not reached you through the normal channels of news transmission.

Yesterday (September 12) the qualified voters of Buckeye approved by a 2-to-1 vote the town council's request for permission to issue \$305,000 in water revenue bonds to finance construction of a demineralizing plant for the town's water supply.

The vote is of unusual significance for three reasons:

1. This is one of the very few occasions—if not the only occasion—in recent years that a community in the United States has undertaken a major civic improvement without asking Uncle Sam for a handout, or at least, partial financing. (The sum of \$305,000 is as big to Buckeye's 2,300 residents as several millions would be to the average town of 25,000 to 75,000.)

2. Completion of the demineralizing plant (which will utilize the electro dialysis process) next spring will make Buckeye the first community anywhere in the United States to have its entire water supply desalted in a processing plant. This is of importance in view of the fact that the Federal Government has already spent several millions to build "test" or "research" demineralizing plants such as the one opened recently in Freeport, Tex., (wonder what Hurricane Carla did to it?) and others either under construction or projected at San Diego, Calif., and Webster, S.Dak. None of these, with the possible exception of that at Webster, is expected to process the community's entire water supply.

3. The bond election here brought out a record 95 percent of the qualified voters, 405 of a possible 428 having cast ballots. The vote was 268 for and 137 against. Under Arizona laws, voting in the bond election was limited to those persons who have resided within the town limits for 6 months, were taxpaying property owners, and were duly registered voters. That is why only 428 of the town's estimated 2,300 residents were qualified to vote.

At a quick glance, it appears that the ruggedly independent citizens of Buckeye may, by undertaking to bear the costs of a commercial desalting plant themselves, have put themselves in a fair way toward proving the value and feasibility of demineralizing saline water without resorting to Federal aid and at a cost much, much lower than the Government research plants built and a-building around the country.

I thought you might be interested in these facts and observations.

Yours sincerely,

TED MAUNTZ,

Editor and Publisher, Buckeye Valley News.

Genocide Convention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERMAN TOLL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1961

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, on May 25, 1961, I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter written by Will Maslow of the American Jewish Congress to the editor of the New York Times. This letter, which appeared in the Times of May 21, 1961, urged the ratification of the Genocide Convention of the United Nations and deplored the fact that while 64 Nations have ratified the convention, the United States has not. I am in full agreement with Mr. Maslow's position.

Genocide has always shocked mankind, but warnings have not been heeded. With the weapons that modern science

has placed in our hands, we have come to a time when the ratification of the Genocide Convention is imperative. No longer can we procrastinate. A man sat recently in a glass booth in an Israeli courtroom. Had the booth been a mirror, rather than clear glass, the man could have seen his own reflection and known that the crime of Adolf Eichmann was the crime of mankind. For the first time in history, the means exist to help wipe out the scourge of genocide; the Genocide Convention must be utilized.

On December 11, 1946, the United Nations declared genocide to be a crime under international law and established the right of intervention in behalf of minorities destined for destruction. The United Nations Resolution No. 96 also called for a "Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide." Although the United States did become a signatory state on December 11, 1948, we still have not deposited any instrument of ratification. The Genocide Convention has been in force since January 12, 1951, 90 days after 20 Nations had either ratified or acceded, as provided by the convention. Since then, 44 other Nations have ratified the convention, including the Soviet Union. The United States now occupies a conspicuously poor position as regards the convention.

Many criticisms have been hurled at the provisions of the convention, but under careful analysis they do not stand up. Perhaps the most frequent criticism concerns the Constitution and the treaty-making powers of Congress. Oliver Schroeder, a faculty member of the Western Reserve University School of Law has done extensive research on this question. He concludes:

The Genocide Convention does satisfy the constitutional requirements as a proper exercise of the treaty-making authority: Its subject matter is international, it does not clash with any specific or fixed provision of our Constitution; it merely redefines the highly flexible boundary between Federal and State jurisdictions . . . ; it rests on the judicial and legislative precedents of many decades which permit Federal protection of human rights including security from violence.

He further states:

Article I, section 8, grants constitutional validity to a Federal statute providing for trial and punishment, domestically and internationally, of persons accused of the new world crime of genocide.

It is hoped that Mr. Schroeder's research will allay any fears still lingering concerning the effect of the ratification on our Constitution.

The Convention received Executive endorsement when President Truman stated in a letter to the Senate on June 16, 1949:

America has long been a symbol of freedom and democratic progress to peoples less favored than we have been and . . . we must maintain their belief in us by our policies and our acts. By the leading part the United States has taken in the United Nations in producing an effective international legal instrument outlawing the world-shaking crime of genocide, we have established before the world our firm and clear policy toward that crime. By giving its advice and consent to the ratification of this convention, which I urge, the Senate of the United States will demonstrate that the

United States is prepared to take effective action on its part to contribute to the establishment of the principles of law and justice.

President Truman has considered in this letter two important points which must be recognized. The first is that the United States took a large part in the drafting of the convention during the United Nations sessions; yet, when it came time to ratify the convention, the United States was conspicuously absent. The second point, and most important, is that the United States must play a leading role if genocide is to become extinct.

The United States must accept the obligation of taking the lead in furthering principles of freedom and justice. As Dean Rusk, then Deputy Under Secretary of State, said in 1950:

It is an inescapable fact that other nations of the world expect the United States to assert moral leadership in international affairs. The United States has a record of humanitarian diplomacy beginning with the early days of the Republic . . . prevailing international conditions make it imperative that the United States continue to play this role. We all know too well that millions of human beings are still subjected to the domination of ruthless totalitarian regimes, and that the specter of genocide still haunts mankind. It should be made clear to such governments that the United States and other civilized countries do not condone such conduct now any more than in the past.

Rusk's speech is as timely today as it was in 1950.

The ideas of Dean Rusk were also the conclusions of Robert B. Patterson, a member of the U.S. Committee for the United Nations Genocide Convention. He asserts the following principles:

The mass destruction of human beings according to groups on lines of nationality, race, or religion has been an abominable evil, an evil that has shocked the conscience of mankind. That it is of grave international concern because it is the concomitant of aggression against other nations; because it arouses the most deep-seated resentment in members of the group that are persecuted; and because it causes wholesale dislocations of people and the problems of caring for those people by neighboring states. That it calls for collective action by the family of nations. And that it calls for leadership, moral leadership, on the part of the United States.

Peoples of all religions lend their support to the ratification of the Genocide Convention. Jacob Blaustein, president of the American Jewish Committee testified in 1950:

First, and dwarfing all other considerations, is the fact that genocide is the most appalling crime in all recorded history. It was practiced in centuries prior to the recent excesses of the Nazis, and can occur again. Second, genocide destroys economic, cultural, and spiritual values and debases mankind. Third, genocide is a threat to the peace of the world. Fourth, the present convention, when ratified, will serve as an effective deterrent. Fifth, the Genocide Convention not only fills a gap in international law, but is fully consistent with international legal precedent and with American constitutional principles. Sixth, there is need for prompt U.S. action on this question in order to discharge our responsibilities as the foremost advocate of international morality.

The Catholic Association for Interna-

tional Peace endorsed ratification saying:

The position which the United States holds in the world affairs today, and in particular our belief in the good and the right, obliges us to take whatever steps we can in the defense of humanity. This occasion to ratify a convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide is a unique opportunity for us to act upon the principles by which we claim to live.

At the same time the Provincial Elders Conference, executive board of the Moravian Church in America, stated:

We further believe it is the duty of the United States to take the lead wherever possible in upholding the highest ethical and moral standards for national and international conduct.

The labor movement also came out for the ratification of the Genocide Convention. In a letter to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in 1950, James Carey, then secretary-treasurer of the CIO wrote:

Mass destruction of national, racial, and/or religious groups shakes the conscience of mankind and inflicts great loss on humanity. Labor suffers from this crime whether it is inflicted by Nazi, Communist, or Fascist regimes. The term applied to these sufferings is genocide. We have urged and shall continue to urge Senate approval of the Genocide Convention adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

It is difficult to contemplate something so shocking as the crime of genocide. Genocide grows like a poisonous fungus, pulling man down to the level of mere animals. God has endowed man with the ability to think; but it is man's responsibility to use this gift. We cannot shirk our responsibility; we must use it to destroy a blight which casts a shadow on the face of mankind. I urge each Member of this body and each citizen of the United States to give careful consideration to this most urgent matter.

Decisions in the Veterans' Administration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1961

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as I indicated in the RECORD of September 13, 1961, page A7197, the Veterans' Administration will be required, pursuant to Public Law 87-97, effective January 1, 1962, to make findings of fact and conclusions of law when the Board of Veterans' Appeals renders a decision on a veteran's claim. The committee, in obtaining the services of law students, was trying to get a fresh and different approach to this entire question. I think Members will agree our purpose has been accomplished in this regard and at the very nominal cost of \$15 for each opinion. The committee is indebted to these students and the various law schools for their cooperation.

Under unanimous consent I include as part of my remarks one individual case in three separate columns to indicate the subject matter involved:

STATEMENT OF FACTS PREPARED BY THE REGIONAL OFFICE AND TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD OF VETERANS' APPEALS

STATEMENT OF CASE FOR APPELLATE REVIEW
Issue

1. Restoration of service connection for thrombophlebitis, left leg.

Military medical records

July 6, 1942: Induction examination shows varicose veins, lower abdomen and scar, appendectomy.

March 19, 1943: Admitted to station hospital following examination for oversea service, with a diagnosis of thrombophlebitis, chronic, femoral vein, left, with partial obstruction and varicosities, abdominal veins, lower, severe.

April 27, 1943: Veteran given CDD from Army by reason of thrombophlebitis, chronic, left and varicosities, lower abdominal veins, severe, on basis of history given by veteran that he had developed a thrombophlebitis following appendectomy. Service department held that the conditions existed prior to service and not aggravated by such service.

Veterans' Administration medical records

April 24, 1945: Initial examination by the Veterans' Administration for compensation: History given of having developed phlebitis after appendectomy. Veins in abdominal wall became much larger after induction into service, veteran stated he had had no treatment since discharge. Examination revealed mild residuals thrombophlebitis of left leg and moderately varicose veins, abdomen, nonsymptomatic.

October 21, 1946: Veteran reexamined in connection with his claim. He complained of swelling in left leg, after standing or walking for 1 to 2 hours. Examination of the left lower extremity showed diffuse enlargement, mild due to hyperplasia of subcutaneous tissues secondary to chronic thrombophlebitis, sequel to appendectomy. There was some tenderness to pressure over medial aspect of the left thigh, along the course of great saphenous vein. No cyanosis, discoloration, ulceration, or induration. He was also shown to have varicose veins of the abdomen, with evidence of collateral circulation as the result of obstruction of the left femoral vein.

DECISION, CONTAINING FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, OF THE BOARD OF VETERANS' APPEALS

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
BOARD OF VETERANS' APPEALS,
May 8, 1961.

Appellant represented by the American Legion.

The issue

The appeal was timely filed, and is properly before the Board, from the rating action of the office at St. Petersburg, Fla., which severed service connection for thrombophlebitis of the left leg and continued the denial of service connection for varicose veins of the abdomen. It is contended that the disability of the left leg and the varicosities were aggravated during service.

The evidence

(The veteran) served from July 1942 to April 1943. An appendectomy scar and varicose veins of the lower abdomen were noted at induction. He was hospitalized in March 1943 for observation as a result of an examination for oversea duty. It was reported for clinical purposes that a few days following an appendectomy, 6 years prior to service, the veteran developed pain in the left leg which was associated with chills and caused him to remain in bed for 1 month; when he became ambulatory the left leg became swollen and then some time later he noticed marked enlargement of the veins of the lower abdomen; his civilian physicians had advised him to avoid all possible trauma to the abdominal area; he had had no symptoms in service and had carried out all his assignments except commando training, which he avoided through fear of trauma. On examination there was slight pitting edema of the left leg, without varicosities, and large varicosities of the lower abdomen. Because of possibility of injury to the exposed area, he was discharged on a certificate of disability on account of thrombophlebitis with some obliteration of the left femoral vein, held by the service department to have existed prior to service and not to have been aggravated thereby.

A claim for compensation was submitted in February 1945 and reference was made to phlebitis and varicose veins prior to service. When examined in April 1945, the veteran stated he had phlebitis, from which he never completely recovered, prior to service. On examination the left leg was slightly enlarged and mild residuals of thrombophlebitis of the left leg was diagnosed. The varicose veins of the abdomen were described as being nonsymptomatic and moderate in size. Another postservice examination report is of record.

George Selken, M.D., performed an appendectomy prior to service, which was complicated by phlebitis of a lower extremity and incapacity for a period of time.

Service connection, by aggravation, was granted for thrombophlebitis of the left leg, but on later review such action was held to be clearly and unmistakably in error and service connection was discontinued. Service connection has been denied for varicose veins of the abdomen.

Laws and regulations

Service connection is warranted for disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty during active service (38 U.S.C. sec. 310).

Volume 38, Code of Federal Regulations, section 3.105 provides that service connection, once granted, may not be severed except on a basis of clear and unmistakable error.

Discussion and evaluation

Varicose veins of the abdomen were noted at induction and no symptoms thereof were reported during service other than a description as to their size. The notation at induc-

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW PREPARED BY LAW STUDENT FROM THE STATEMENT OF FACTS WHICH APPEARS IN THE FIRST COLUMN

This is a proceeding instituted pursuant to VAR 1105(D) to sever service connection for thrombophlebitis of the veteran's left leg. The issues for decision are: (1) Whether the regional office used the proper regulation for these proceedings; (2) whether the evidence establishes that service connection for the veteran's preservice thrombophlebitis, on the basis of aggravation, is clearly and unmistakably erroneous.

STATEMENT OF FACTS PREPARED BY THE REGIONAL OFFICE AND TRANSMITTED TO THE BOARD OF VETERANS' APPEALS

DECISION, CONTAINING FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, OF THE BOARD OF VETERANS' APPEALS

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW PREPARED BY LAW STUDENT FROM THE STATEMENT OF FACTS WHICH APPEARS IN THE FIRST COLUMN

tion, the recorded clinical data during and after service, the statement of Dr. Selken and other evidence of record clearly and unmistakably establish the existence of thrombophlebitis of the left leg prior to service. Other than slight swelling of the leg no symptom was reported during service. The disability did not interfere with the veteran's performance of military duties and was discovered on routine examination for overseas shipment. It is also noted the veteran was discharged from service because of possible trauma to the abdominal area which would have aggravated the preexisting disability.

Findings of fact

1. Thrombophlebitis of the left leg clearly and unmistakably existed prior to service.
2. There clearly and unmistakably was no increase in severity or aggravation of the thrombophlebitis during service.
3. Severance of service connection, by aggravation, for thrombophlebitis was not based on a difference of opinion.
4. Abdominal varicosities existed prior to service.
5. There was no increase of severity or aggravation of the abdominal varicosities during service.

Decision of regional office after review of appeal and evidence

1. The evidence of record does not substantiate the veteran's claim that service connection by way of aggravation of thrombophlebitis, left leg should be restored.

Findings of fact

After consideration of all the evidence of record, I hereby make the following findings of fact:

The veteran was inducted for military service on July 6, 1942. It was noted in his induction examination on the last-mentioned date that the veteran had varicose veins on the lower part of his abdomen and that he had a scar from an appendectomy. The veteran was not examined again until he was assigned for overseas duty. Following this examination, he was sent to a hospital, where on March 19, 1943, an examination revealed that he was suffering from chronic thrombophlebitis in his left leg, with partial obstruction, and from severe varicosities of the lower abdominal veins. Because of this condition, the veteran was discharged from military service on April 27, 1943. During the discharge proceedings the veteran stated that he had developed a thrombophlebitis condition following an appendectomy prior to service. On the basis of this evidence, a military service department concluded that the thrombophlebitis condition and varicosities had existed prior to service, and therefore, were not aggravated by military service.

After his discharge the veteran filed a claim with the Veterans' Administration for service connection of his condition on the grounds of aggravation during military service. The veteran submitted with his claim a statement of his private physician, in which it was said that the veteran had had an appendectomy prior to service, and that the operation was complicated by phlebitis of the lower extremity. On April 24, 1945, an examination by the Veterans' Administration revealed thrombophlebitis of the left leg and varicose veins in his abdomen. On the last-mentioned date the veteran stated that the veins in his abdominal wall had become much larger after his induction. On the basis of this evidence, the regional office granted service connection for thrombophlebitis on the basis of aggravation of that condition during military service; the disability rating given was 10 percent.

The veteran was examined again on October 21, 1946, at a Veterans' Administration hospital. He complained of swelling in his left leg after standing or walking for 1 to 2 hours. Enlargement due to hyperplasia in the subcutaneous tissues in his left leg were found as a result of the thrombophlebitis. Otherwise, the findings in this examination were the same as previously noted on April 24, 1945.

The regional office in November 1959 proposed severance of service connection for the veteran's condition, pursuant to VAR 1105(D). It was determined in the proposal that the thrombophlebitis condition existed prior to service and had been diagnosed by the veteran's physician as having been a part of and a residual of an appendectomy performed prior to service. The central office concurred in this proposal and the veteran was informed of the proposed action.

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When the veteran submitted no additional evidence to show aggravation, the regional office, pursuant to VAR 1105(A), severed service connection for the veteran's thrombophlebitis on September 30, 1960.

On January 4, 1961, the veteran brought this appeal from the decision of the regional office.

Opinion

The principal issues for decision in this case are: (1) Whether the regional office used the proper regulation for these proceedings; (2) whether the evidence establishes that service connection for the veteran's pre-service thrombophlebitis on the basis of aggravation is clearly and unmistakably erroneous. The issues will be discussed separately.

(1) Regulations: The applicable Veterans' Administration regulation, initially applied by the regional office, to determine whether service connection of the veteran's disability should be severed, is VAR 1105(D) quoted in the margin.¹ However, when the veteran failed to submit additional evidence, the regional office took action under VAR 1105(A).² The veteran contends that since a difference of opinion is involved in all questions of aggravation, and since the opinion of the rating board differed from the opinion of the board which originally granted the veteran service connection, the proper regulation, which should have been applied, is VAR 1105(B).

As I interpret these regulations, VAR 1105(D) is the proper section for severance of service connection, previously granted. That section specifically states the requirements which must be met before service connection may be severed. VAR 1105(A) is applicable to issues which have been previously determined in a decision which is now final; although this section states that it is applicable to service connection, this is to be interpreted as meaning issues of service connection, other than severance, which is clearly provided for in VAR 1105(D). However, the fact that the regional office took final action under VAR 1105(A) was not prejudicial to the veteran. These proceedings were instituted under VAR 1105(D) and the veteran, as provided in that section, was given the opportunity to submit additional evidence. Also, under both VAR 1105(D) and VAR 1105(A), clear and unmistakable error must be shown in order to sever service connection of the veteran's disability.

I hold, therefore, that the proper regulation be applied in this case is VAR 1105(D), and that although action was taken under VAR 1105(A), no prejudice to the veteran

¹ VAR 1105(D). *Severance service connection*: Service connection will be severed only where evidence establishes that it is clearly and unmistakably erroneous (the burden of proof being upon the Government.) A change in diagnosis may be accepted as a basis for severance action, if the . . . proper medical authority certifies that, in light of all accumulated evidence, the diagnosis on which service connection was predicated is clearly erroneous When severance of service connection is considered warranted, a rating proposing severance will be prepared setting forth all material facts and reason and submitted to the central office for review without notice to claimant or representative

² VAR 1105(A). *Error*: Previous determinations on which an action was predicated, including decisions of service connection . . . will be accepted as correct in the absence of clear and unmistakable error. Where evidence establishes such error, the prior decision will be reversed or amended

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resulted. In view of the foregoing, it is unnecessary to discuss the veteran's contention concerning VAR 1105(B).

(2) Severance: The induction examination of the veteran revealed that he was suffering from varicose veins in the lower abdomen, and the veteran admitted that he contracted a thrombophlebitis condition prior to entering service. Thus, the presumption of sound condition, provided for in title 38, United States Code, section 311, is inapplicable to this case. Also, there is no evidence that the regional office obtained a certification of a change in diagnosis of the veteran's physical condition as grounds for severance. Thus, the issue for determination is whether, pursuant to VAR 1105(D), the evidence of record establishes that service connection for thrombophlebitis upon the basis of aggravation¹ of a preservice condition is clearly and unmistakably erroneous.

The regional office determined that service connection for the veteran's disability on the basis of aggravation was clearly and unmistakably erroneous because the veteran admitted that he contracted thrombophlebitis several years prior to his induction, as evidenced by the testimony of his private physician. The veteran, on the other hand, contends that since thrombophlebitis was not noted in his induction examination, and that since he went through the usual rigors of military training, his preservice thrombophlebitis was aggravated during military service. He also points to the fact that any varicosities which he had upon the time of induction were not considered disabling, whereas, after 9 months of service, he was suffering from a disability for which he was discharged. I turn, therefore, to a consideration of the evidence of aggravation.

In defining aggravation, title 38, United States Code, section 353 provides—

"A preexisting injury or disease will be considered to have been aggravated by active military . . . service, where there is an increase in disability during such service, unless there is a specific finding that the increase in disability is due to the natural progress of the disease."

The evidence clearly establishes that there was an increase in disability during the veteran's military service. In his induction examination the veteran was diagnosed as having only varicosities of the lower abdomen, which apparently were not disabling. Then, 9 months later, a condition of phlebitis of the left leg was diagnosed, for which the veteran was discharged.

Whether this change in the veteran's condition was due to aggravation of his preservice phlebitis condition during military service or to natural causes is not the determinative issue in this case. The question is whether the evidence of record establishes that service connection of this condition on the basis of aggravation is clearly and unmistakably erroneous. There is substantial evidence upon which a finding of aggravation of the preservice condition during military service could reasonably be made. The veteran's condition increased in 9 months from a nondisabling varicosis to a disabling condition of chronic thrombophlebitis. During this period the veteran apparently went through basic training, and it is well established that prolonged standing and heavy work will aggravate conditions of varicose veins and phlebitis.² In this respect, it was noted in an examination on October 21, 1946, that the veteran complained from swelling in his legs as a result of standing for a few hours.

¹ For compensation on the basis of aggravation, see 38 U.S.C. 310.

² See 2 Gray, "Attorneys Textbook of Medicine," secs. 75.01 and 187.33 (3d ed., 1960).

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Evidence on the other hand establishes that the veteran contracted phlebitis after an appendectomy performed prior to his entering service. The veteran also stated at the time of his discharge that he had previously, before his induction, suffered from thrombophlebitis.

In view of the conflicting evidence of the cause of the increase in the veteran's thrombophlebitis between the time of induction and 9 months thereafter, I cannot agree with the regional office that the evidence establishes clear and unmistakable error in continuing service connection of the veteran's disability on the basis of aggravation during military service. I consider significant the fact that no condition of phlebitis was diagnosed in the veteran's examination and the probability that physical training during military service aggravated the veteran's condition. I conclude that the regional office was in error in determining under VAR 1105(D) that service connection was clearly and unmistakably erroneous on a basis of aggravation. The evidence as a whole does not support such an ultimate finding.

Conclusions of law

(1) Service connection for thrombophlebitis of the left leg was clearly and unmistakably erroneous, within the meaning of 38 C.F.R. 3.105, and may not be restored.

(2) Service connection for varicose veins of the abdomen is not warranted under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 310.

Decision

The appeal is denied.

Conclusions of law

After consideration of all the evidence of record, and in view of the foregoing, I make the following conclusions of law:

(1) That the applicable regulation to determine whether service connection of the veteran's disability should be severed is VAR 1105(D), and that the veteran suffered no prejudice as a result of the regional office's taking action under VAR 1105(A).

(2) That the veteran was discharged under conditions other than dishonorable, and that the veteran at the time of his induction was suffering from varicosities, phlebitis, and thrombophlebitis.

(3) That there was an increase in the veteran's condition of thrombophlebitis during military service, and that there was substantial evidence upon which the agency, which first considered the veteran's service connection claim, could reasonably make a finding of aggravation during military service of the veteran's preservice condition.

(4) That in light of the conflicting evidence, the Government has not sustained its burden in proving that service connection of the veteran's disability is clearly and unmistakably erroneous.

(5) That, therefore, the regional office erroneously severed service connection for the veteran's thrombophlebitis, 10 percent disabling, and that service connection of that condition should be reinstated.